On the 28th of January was published, the SUPPLEMENTARY NUMBER *to the Eighteenth Volume of the* MONTHLY MAGAZINE, *containing—A comprehensive Retrospect of the Progression of* BRITISH LITERATURE *during the last six Months—and similar Retrospects of* GERMAN, FRENCH, *and* AMERICAN LITERATURE; *with* INDEXES, TITLE, *&c.*

THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

VOL. 19, No. 125.] FEBRUARY 1, 1805. [1, of VOL. 19.

Mr. PHILLIPS, *the Proprietor of this Magazine, having removed his Business from No.* 71, *St. Paul's Church-yard, to No.* 6, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, BLACKFRIARS, *Communications are requested to be addressed to the latter place, post paid, as usual.*

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I SHOULD suppose that many of those who have been most alarmed with the bugbear PHILOSOPHY, and have joined most loudly in the cry against it, are by this time sensible that the world is in less danger from it than they imagined. In fact, never was there a time in which philosophy had less to do in the affairs of the world. Instead of the generous, but perhaps chimerical, notions of universal philanthropy, general amelioration, and emancipation from prejudices of every kind, which were so prevalent in the early period of the French Revolution, we now behold in every country an entire acquiescence in all the narrow maxims and coercive policy of former times, rendered still more narrow and rigid by the impression of recent dangers. Every where the bands which connect church and state are drawn tighter; lofty claims to submission, civil and ecclesiastical, are urged with augmented confidence; the press is laid under additional restraints; and the commerce of literature is loaded with new prohibitions. Defences multiply of systems which no one dares to attack, and free discussion is deprecated even in pretended appeals to argument. We have seen an English bishop attach to an Elucidation of the doctrine of the Trinity a recital of those penalties to which the laws of our country have subjected its oppugners!—Can it be doubted that such a notice was meant to operate logically?

Above half a century ago there was a Queen of England who was the avowed patroness of philosophy; who corresponded with Leibnitz, favoured Clarke, and conversed with Whiston. The times might then really be thought dangerous to established opinions, especially as free and tolerating principles were adopted by the Court and Ministry: but who can now apprehend danger of that kind, when the orthodoxy of German Lutheranism has, by Royal recommendation, been called in to the support of the orthodoxy of the Church of England! Were Mr. Burke now alive, it may be presumed that the scenes which have lately passed in France would have removed all his pious fears for the interests of public religion and social order. He would have seen an Imperial throne risen upon the ruins of a Royal one, and even the name of republic obliterated; a hierarchy restored; a whole *legion* of men of honour succeeding the former nobless, and equally qualified to become the "cheap defence of nations;" and, more than all, the venerable Head of the Catholic Church coming to renew the solemn alliance between church and state, and, by his holy unction, communicating Christian grace to the possessor of uncontrouled power—(See Napoleon's Declaration to his good People of Paris.) With so many titles to the applause and confidence of the Anti-Jacobins, I do not question that at the return of peace we shall see the new Emperor in high favour with all those writers among us who hold authority as a thing sacred, and recognize no rights but those of successful force.

But although I imagine it probable that thinking men will soon become sensible, that, in the vibration of human affairs and opinions, too great a swing has been taken towards the side of passive acquiescence, and that the aid of free inquiry will again be called for, yet I would by no means advise philosophers to be hasty in obeying the call. Besides the personal evils to which they have been subjected, they have manifestly injured their cause by too great ardour and forwardness. Men accustomed to consider things with an eye to personal advantage, have not been able to form a conception of that disinterested warmth of philanthropy which I doubt not really actuated many propagators of free opinions; and suspicions of deep-laid and selfish designs have been entertained, which have counteracted the operation of their reasonings,

ings. Let them wait till the load of obloquy which now preſſes upon them is in ſome meaſure transferred to the ſhoulders of their antagoniſts; an event which the abuſe of power and proſperity is pretty ſure of bringing about:—not to add, that the preſent confederacy between civil and eccleſiaſtical eſtabliſhments of all kinds for mutual ſupport, can never outlaſt their common apprehenſions. It will not again readily happen, that a French Ex-Jeſuit and a Scotch Preſbyterian ſhall join to hunt down freedom of diſcuſſion in all quarters of the world: the radical differences of ſects will again become as prominent and active as their radical agreement has been. Philoſophy might ſay to the bigots of different ſpecies, in the words of Queen Margaret, in Richard III.:—

What! were you ſnarling all before I came,
Ready to catch each other by the throat,
And turn you all your hatred now on me?

But ſhe may be aſſured that this hatred will again flow in its uſual channel. After all, if no hopes remain of making mankind rational, Philoſophy muſt wrap herſelf in her mantle, and in ſilence enjoy the conſcious happineſs reſulting from "a large comprehenſive ſoul, well purged from vulgar fears, and perturbations, and prejudices." This ſufficed many of the wiſeſt and beſt men of antiquity, and we are not ſo much their ſuperiors that it may not ſuffice us alſo. Your's, &c.

SPECTATOR.

For the Monthly Magazine.

COMPARISON *of* HEAT *in the* YEARS 1803 *and* 1804.

A Thermometer on Fahrenheit's ſcale, kept at Stoke Newington, in the open air, with a northern expoſure, gave the following averages at nine o'clock in the morning:

	1803.	1804.
January,	34.	42.29
February,	35.28	35.86
March,	41.83	40.06
April,	49.1	44.8
May,	52.6	59.5
June,	59.46	63.63
July,	64.66	62.74
Auguſt,	62.5	61.8
September,	52.	58.9
October,	48.4	50.7
November,	41.5	43.83
December,	40.4	34.
The Year,	48.6	49.48

Several circumſtances are obſervable on this compariſon. In 1803, we ſee a regular increaſe of heat from January to July, and as regular a diminution from that month to December; whereas in 1804 the order is much diſturbed. In the latter year the heat of January exceeded that of the two ſubſequent months, and fell little ſhort of that of April, which was remarkably low. This will account for the injury done to the fruit-trees, by being ſo early puſhed into bud and flower, and then ſeverely checked. In this year the violet flowered in January, and the peach and nectarine early in March. The change from April to May was extremely rapid, and the latter month was uncommonly warm. It was, however, much ſurpaſſed by June, which turned out the hotteſt month in the year—a circumſtance, I ſuppoſe, ſcarcely ever before remembered. Probably the blight in the corn might be owing to this unſeaſonable heat ſo long before its ripening. Although the diſtribution of heat in the two years was ſo different, yet the ſum of the three ſpring months, March, April, May, and of the three ſummer months, June, July, Auguſt, was very nearly equal. That of the autumnal months, September, October, November, was greater in the latter year in the proportion of 15 to 14; indeed a warmer autumn than the late one has rarely been known. The mildneſs of the winter 1803-4 was almoſt unexampled:—the preſent winter, from the average of laſt December, appears to have begun with ſeverity. Your's, &c. J. A.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ON dipping lately into Mr. Holcroft's Travels, I was ſtruck with the following dialogue between the author and the maſter of a Paris hotel.—"Where are the ſheets?"—'I will bring them directly.' "Why does not your wife come with them?"—'I always ſpare my wife that trouble.' "Right; no huſbands on earth are as civil as the French." 'My wife ſweeps the yard, I ſweep the rooms.' Well, thought I, this ſeems to an Engliſhman a ſingular diviſion of labour; but it is a whimſical cuſtom in a whimſical country.

It has ever been the praiſe of England, that, as the weaker ſex are excluded, more ſtrictly, perhaps, than in moſt other European countries, from all the walks of profit or honour, an amends is made to them by their being excuſed from thoſe more laborious offices which are neither fitted

ſitted to the weakneſs of their frame nor the delicacy of their habits and manners. Judge then how I was ſurprized to ſee a few days after, in a newſpaper, an account of the yearly meeting of the Bath Agricultural Society, in which among the premiums given by that reſpectable and polite body for the year 1805, I remarked the following—"*For Women-plowing.*" I own my curioſity is greatly excited to learn the motive of this ſingular attempt to give a new direction to the activity of one half of the ſpecies. Is it that the conſumption of human lives made by our fleets, and our armies, and our devouring manufactures, have really not left men ſufficient for the purpoſes of agriculture? If ſo, I fear that, as a nation, we are not altogether in the proſperous ſtate which the flow of wealth and the diſplay of ſplendor would ſeem to indicate. It was eſteemed one of the moſt unequivocal ſigns of the exhauſted and miſerable ſtate to which France was reduced in the latter days of Louis the XIVth. that in many provinces they had only women left for the offices of huſbandry; and in all ages and countries, to have only women to till the ground, or gather in the fruits of the earth, has been thought to preſent a ſtriking picture of deſolation. The country is poor, whatever elſe is plentiful, where men are ſcarce; "I will make a man more ſcarce than gold, yea, a man than the gold of Ophir," ſays the prophet. But I am willing to believe this ſcarcity does not exiſt with us: the evil is rather, that the men have begun by taking the departments of the women. If we aſk where are the robuſt frames that ought to be toiling in the winter's froſt and ſummer's ſun, we ſhall find that ſome of them are ſtationed in warm carpetted rooms, handing tea to a circle of idle liſtleſs ladies and gentlemen; others are lifting up and down their long legs, and painfully trying to accommodate their pace to the ſhort trip of a delicate young lady, who walks before them, or the ſlow pace of an infirm old one: ſome are carrying out lap-dogs to air; ſome with white ſleeves and aprons are making cheeſe-cakes; ſome with a piece of tape are meaſuring the ſize of a young lady's waiſt, and the contour of her boſom; and hundreds are ſtationed the live-long day behind counters, ſorting thread, and meaſuring lace and ribbon. Let then the ſervants' halls give up the idle that are in them, and the paſtry-cooks and haberdaſhers' ſhops the idle that are in them, and we ſhall have a ſufficiency of ſtout recruits for the plough, without taking the women from their appropriate employments. Indeed they cannot attend both, and if the wives are to be in the field, their huſbands muſt in return waſh the linen, rock the cradle, and dreſs the dinner.

After viewing the propoſal in a political, we may contemplate it in a picturesque light. Our rural poet Thomſon has deſcribed in glowing colours the hay-making laſs, placed by the ſide of her lover, and with all

Her kindled graces burning o'er her cheek;

but I queſtion if he would have been equally pleaſed with the idea of a ſturdy laſs ſtooping over the plough, and whiſtling to the horſes. But indeed before the effect can be well aſcertained, we ought to know with more accuracy what is intended; for it does not appear by the ſtatement in the paper, whether the female is to *guide the plough*, or to be *yoked to it*. The latter, though novel here, would not be altogether unprecedented, ſince we are informed by a late writer, Mr. Barrow, that in China, a country which does not yield in politeneſs even to Bath, it is not uncommon to ſee a huſbandman plough with a woman and an aſs yoked together. This is an age of improvements; and if the Chineſe cuſtom were adopted, it would no doubt be a great ſaving in the labour of that noble quadruped the horſe, and would correſpond to the ſcale of excellence of ſome philoſophers I have lately converſed with, who hold that man is of a more perfect and beautiful form than his female companion, and a horſe more perfect and beautiful than either of them. Your's &c.

B. D.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

WHEN I commenced my remarks on the Flora Britannica, I was not aware that they would ſwell to ſo large a bulk as they have ſince attained. It was indeed my original intention to have communicated them from time to time through the channel of your Magazine; but ſince the publication of the few which I have already contributed, they have increaſed ſo unexpectedly both in quantity and importance, that I have been induced, at the ſuggeſtion of a very judicious and intelligent friend, to arrange them in a form calculated for ſeparate publication. In the proſecution of this ſcheme I purpoſe to form a Commentary on the Flora Britannica, with occaſional

reference to the Engliſh Botany, in which will be ſtated both the omiſſions* and plagiariſms† in thoſe works. I am not, however, deterred from the proſecution of a plan which was both ſuggeſted and undertaken previous to their appearance, by Dr. S—'s Strictures on my remarks on his Flora. From the candor which has uſually marked the productions of this diſtinguiſhed naturaliſt, I ſhould have been led to expect a reply, tempered with a very different ſpirit from that which deforms his letter. In juſtice however to the gentleman, who is the unmerited object of his ſarcaſtic ſeverity, I muſt inform Dr. S. that Mr. Caley (a perſon with whom I am as unacquainted, but by the reference to his name in the Britiſh Flora, as himſelf) is not the author of the Remarks which he reprobates. Mr. C. will perhaps feel as ſurprized as myſelf, that a man of Dr. S—'s unqueſtionable diſcernment ſhould think himſelf ſanctioned to attach to any particular individual, the authority of a production, on ſo vague a foundation, as the correction of an error which ſpeaks for itſelf.‡ Dr. S. is obliging enough to allude to my "apparent urbanity,"—a favor however which has not ſerved to ſhelter me from an aſperity of cenſure, which I ſhould have expected from any man, ſooner than the mild and candid author of the Flora Britannica. Whatever miſconſtructions Dr. S. may put on the motives which have dictated my remarks, I ſhall continue to feel the ſame high opinion of his eminent abilities, and remain equally diſpoſed to admit in moſt caſes the ſolidity of his judgment, ſtill reſerving for myſelf the privilege which he has claimed in a motto to the title page of his Flora,§ a work which, with many diſtinguiſhing excellencies, has yet many errors and imperfections. Your's, &c. R. H. C.

* There are ſeveral plants *deciſively* aſcertained to be *indigenous* which are purpoſely omitted in the Flora Britannica.

† If Dr. S. thinks he would be juſtified, were he to "copy any ſpecific characters without quotations," or acknowledgement, I am at a loſs to conceive what plagiariſm means. His ſuppoſitions that, under "a different arrangement of words," a quotation ceaſes to be a plagiariſm, appears more like fineſſe than the candor of a ſcientific naturaliſt.

‡ The habitat of Caley's *Hieracium ovatum*, is that of the *villoſum*, which latter only has been found in the place referred to.

§ "*Nullius in verba.*"

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR

IT is matter of juſt regret, that, while months and years are expended at ſchool on the ſtudy of the learned languages, our mother-tongue, which to every Engliſhman is of much higher importance, is almoſt wholly neglected. It pleaſes me, therefore, to perceive the pages of your Miſcellany, which has, as it juſtly merits, a very extenſive circulation, occaſionally devoted to critical remarks on the ſtructure and idioms of our native language.

Your Correſpondent J. W. has very properly corrected the two inſtances of falſe grammar in Murray's Key to the Exerciſes; but while he claims this praiſe, he is himſelf chargeable with a groſs inaccuracy. The firſt paſſage, as corrected by Murray, runs thus:—"Time and chance happen to all men; but every perſon does not perceive whom it is that governs theſe powerful cauſes." The error here involved is ſo palpable, that one is tempted to ſuſpect it to be merely typographical. Your Correſpondent obſerves, that "the relative *whom* ſhould be in the nominative caſe, becauſe it is governed by the ſubſtantive verb *is*, which always requires its object to be in the nominative caſe."

It is not my intention to diſpute the propriety of the terms *govern* and *object*, as in this inſtance applied to the verb of exiſtence, though I deem them objectionable; but I remark, that your Correſpondent egregiouſly errs, when he aſſerts, that this verb is always followed by a nominative. The rule reſpecting the verb *to be* is ſimply this, that the caſe which precedes it ſhall likewiſe follow it. The reaſon is evident: the verb of exiſtence ſerves as a copula, predicating the agreement of two ideas; and this agreement is moſt aptly expreſſed by grammatical concord, or an identity of caſe.—Thus we ſay, "It is ſhe," "I know it to be her."

His obſervations on the phraſe, "The rules are as follows," are pertinent and correct. Murray ſeems in this, as in many other inſtances, to have implicitly bowed to the authority of Dr. Campbell; but the arguments in favour of *as follow*, adduced by Dr. Crombie, in his Treatiſe on Engliſh Etymology and Syntax, are ſo clear and forcible, that the phraſe "as follows," in reference to a plural ſubject, muſt, in my apprehenſion, be deemed ſoleciſtical.

I will add, what the acute writer laſt-mentioned

mentioned has observed, that the words *it, that, which, as, so*, were originally synonimous, and that your Correspondent, in his examination of the expression, "as becometh woman," needs not either consider it as elliptical, or look beyond the clause itself for a nominative to the verb.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

Southampton-row, PHILOLOGOS.
Dec. 15, 1804.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN page 1358 of that highly classical work, "*English Botany*," I observe the Editor pays proper attention to the claim of Mr. Lucas as the discoverer of *Draba Aizoides*. But that I may not appear to have decked myself in the plumage of another, or exhibited pretensions not my own, allow me to point out to him what I know of this beautiful Alpine plant.

In the summer of the year 1802, I found it in a ramble among those romantic and almost inaccessible rocks about Pennard Castle, and afterwards mentioned to Mr. Dillwyn the probability of my being able to add it to the catalogue of our native plants. In the March following I produced specimens to Mr. Dillwyn, and we together collected those which I transmitted to London. I had, during the same spring, the pleasure of accompanying Mr. Woods and Mr. George Sowerby, and pointing out its native *habitat*, together with that of *Lepidium Petræum*, *Scilla Verna*, and some other rarities.

The fine seat at Stout Hall I had, for some years past, been in the habit of occasionally visiting: but in all my eager inquiries after the natural productions of the country, I never from him or from any of his friends heard a hint about the *Draba Azoides*. Mr. Lucas I found to be a tasty and successful cultivator of handsome shrubs, but disclaiming all knowledge of scientific botany. The Editor's correspondence with Mr. Lucas, I conclude, began and ended with this claim.

A discoverer I had conceived to be he, who first ascertained the individual before him, reduced it to its proper place in a system, and produced it to be recorded among the treasures of his country. But if he be a discoverer, who, without the remotest knowledge of the distinctive difference between one plant and another, gathers it merely for the purpose of adorning his flower-pot or his *bouquet*, Mr. Lucas may share this honour in common with the shepherds of the mountains.

WILLIAM TURTON.
Swansea, Dec. 26, 1804.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A Writer in your Obituary has said, that the Memoirs of the patriotic and munificent Thomas Hollis, Esq. were published by his heir and executor, Mr. Brand Hollis, lately deceased.

You will allow me to remark, that the collection of materials, and the management as well as the expences of the publication, formed Mr. Brand Hollis's share in that magnificent work; while the laborious task of arrangement and composition fell principally, if not entirely, to the lot of the late Mr. Archdeacon Blackburne.

Of this fact the writer in your Obituary may easily be satisfied, by referring to Mr. Blackburne's own Account of his Life and Writings (p. Liii.), prefixed to the late Collection of his Works, in seven volumes octavo.

At the same time allow me, by inserting it in your Magazine, to preserve a curious anecdote of the worthy Archdeacon's second nature, his invincible attachment to the use of pen, ink, paper, and books, as well as the strong and decisive manner in which he was generally accustomed to express himself.

When some years past the age of seventy, and when he was busily employed in the compilation of the Hollisian Memoirs, he concluded a short note to a friend of mine in these words:—"I have got a most troublesome inflammation in my right eye, which makes me write in pain. Mr. W. [the medical gentleman who attended him] said this morning, I must neither write nor read: he might as well say, I must not go to stool."

ST. MA.

January 2, 1805.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE extensive utility of leeches is well known. If any of your numerous correspondents would inform me, through the medium of your valuable Magazine, at what period they were first brought into use, it would confer a favour upon your humble servant, and constant reader, A. H.

London, Nov. 10th, 1804.

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE following Meteorological Abſtract for the laſt twelve months is a further continuation of my Journal at Carliſle.—See Supplement to the Monthly Magazine, Vol. XVI. p. 677.

	Thermometer.			*Barometer.*				*Number of Days of Rain, Hail, or Snow.*	*Wind.*	
	High.	*Low.*	*Mean.*	*High.*	*Low.*	*Mean.*	*Rain.*		*W. S.W. S. & S.E.*	*E. N.E. N. & N.W.*
	°	°	*deg.*	*Inch.*	*Inch.*	*Inch.*	*Inch.*			
January, . . .	55	5	41.3	30.18	28.65	29.512	5.335	26	23	8
February, . . .	49	18	36.9	30.57	28.95	30.09	1.995	17	11	18
March, ...	59	21	39.89	30.10	28.96	29.66	2.420	22	19	12
April, ...	64	29	43.3	30.25	29.17	29.763	1.885	21	10	20
May, ...	70	39	55.7	30.40	29.43	29.871	2.475	26	20	11
June, ...	77	47	60.32	30.42	29.44	30.0817	2.660	17	22	8
July, ...	77	50	60.07	30.33	29.35	29,858	3.275	18	13	18
Auguſt, ...	76	50	59.4	30.67	29.26	29.89	6.270	22	19	12
September, . . .	75	40	58.1	30.55	29.76	30.132	1.010	16	18	12
October, . . .	63	33	51.6	30.10	29.12	29.644	5.500	28	21	10
November, . . .	54	27	42.7	30.55	29.33	29.935	2.040	19	13	17
December, . . .	47	47	34.6	30.65	28.79	29.906	1.000	16	8	23
			48.656 *An. Mn.*			29.8619 *An. Mean*	35.845 *Total.*	248 *Total*	197 *Total*	169 *Total*

RECAPITULATION *of the* STATE *of the* WEATHER *obſerved at* CARLISLE *during the laſt* TWELVE MONTHS.

JANUARY commenced with very ſevere weather. On the 5th, in the morning, a great quantity of ſnow fell, (the average depth about ſeven inches) which was ſucceeded by three days of intenſe froſt. On the 8th, at 8 o'clock in the morning, the thermometer was at 5°. The following day, when the thermometer was at 36°, was exceedingly ſtormy; a ſtrong wind from the ſouth-eaſt, accompanied with heavy rain and ſleet. The 10th (therm. 40°) was wet and ſtormy, and the ſnow was moſtly diſſolved; after which, the weather continued extremely mild and moiſt during the remainder of the month. Aurora Borealis on the 2d and 5th, low and faint. Mean mid-day temperature 43.4.

February began with heavy ſhowers of ſnow, hail, and rain; intenſe froſt on the 6th and 7th; the neighbouring mountains thickly covered with ſnow. The 8th and 9th was wet and ſtormy; after which the weather became ſettled, and was generally bright, dry, and pleaſant, to the end of the month. On the 25th the public roads duſty. Snow on the mountains obſerved on the 28th. A very rapid riſe of the mercury in the barometer occurred this month. On the 11th, in the morning, it was at 28.95, and the next morning, at the ſame hour, 30.15. On the 13th it roſe to 30.50, and continued nearly ſtationary for twelve days. Aurora Borealis on the 5th and 6th active and thin, and on the 13th ſteady and denſe. Mean mid-day temperature 41.2.

March was uſhered in with a ſharp wind from the eaſt, which continued with piercing coldneſs for many days. From the 10th till the 17th the weather was pleaſant, and began to indicate the approach of ſpring. All the reſt of the month was a ſucceſſion of cold ſtormy weather, with heavy ſhowers of ſnow, hail, and ſleet, with ſtrong froſts in the nights. Aurora Borealis on the 29th active

active, high and brilliant; on the 31ſt, ſteady, low, and denſe. Wind very often briſk and boiſterous. Mean mid-day temperature 44.33.

April commenced amid heavy ſhowers of ſnow. The weather continued without variation cold and bleak, and unfavourable to vegetation, till the 25th. The ſnow whitened the ground on the 22d, 23d, and 24th; but towards the end the weather was ſoftened of its ſeverity, and breathed the delicious gales of ſpring.—The appearance of the heavens was in general thick and cloudy; the wind, till the 20th, blowing continually from the north-eaſt; after which "Favonius began to re-inſpire the frozen earth," and ſoftened the aſperity of the keen northern blaſts, which had prevented the germs of the vegetable world from unfolding.—Mean mid-day temperature 43.3.

May began with delightful weather; continued moſtly fair till about the 9th; on the 10th we had a loud peal of thunder; moiſt weather ſucceeeded, invariably warm and genial, with tranſient gleams of ſunſhine; the rain which fell was regular, and in moderate quantities; ſo that vegetation, which had been completely retarded by the cold weather in April, now made a rapid progreſs. The fields and woodlands in this neighbourhood never exhibited more luxuriant tints than they did at this time. Mean mid-day temperature 61.2.

June commenced with ſhowers of mild rain. This month was throughout ſultry, with very little ſunſhine. On the 24th we had a thunder-ſtorm, which continued nearly all day, accompanied with vivid lightning and heavy ſhowers of rain.—Perhaps it may be worthy of remark, that the mean temperature of this month and the laſt exceeded the mean of the ſame months of the laſt four years almoſt ten degrees. Greateſt height of the thermometer on the 23d, when it was at 77.—Mean mid-day temperature 66.63.

July began with dry pleaſant weather, which changed on the 3d. On that day and the 4th we had ſome vivid lightning and loud peals of thunder, ſucceeded by cold weather, with the wind from the eaſt. On the 18th the wind ſhifted to the ſouth-weſt; after which the weather continued very warm, with refreſhing ſhowers to the end of the month. On Sunday 15th the thermometer at 77. Mean mid-day temperature 67.4.

Auguſt, in the beginning, promiſed to be fair and pleaſant; but on the 3d the weather broke with a dreadful ſtorm of thunder and lightning, accompanied with torrents of rain. From this time to the 17th we had not a day without ſome heavy rain. Upwards of five inches fell during theſe fourteen days. About this time the wet weather began to abate, and fair weather (but chiefly cloudy) continued to the end of the month.—Lightning on the evening of the 29th.—Mean mid-day temperature 65.3.

September commenced with a promiſe of fine ſerene weather; ſome light ſhowers variegated the ſeaſon; but about the 8th it became fair and ſettled, and exceedingly pleaſant. About the 15th the weather became very hot and ſultry, which continued for a few days. Some heavy ſhowers of rain cooled the air extremely; after which the weather grew more temperate; continued diverſified by light ſhowers till the 20th, after which it grew rather ſtormy; but this was of ſhort duration. Continued fair and pleaſant till the end of the month. Mean mid-day temperature 64.

Some drizzling ſhowers introduced the month of *October*, which increaſed to confirmed wet weather. Rain almoſt inceſſantly till the 8th. On the 12th the heavens were brilliantly illuminated with the Aurora Borealis; about half paſt ſeven o'clock in the evening, ſeveral luminous concentric horizontal arches were obſerved in the north, the centers of which appeared to be in the magnetic meridian; at eight, ſtreamers in denſe columns begun to run to and fro from weſt to eaſt, exhibiting a variety of priſmatic colours, and ſoon ſpread over the whole hemiſphere. Their motion was extremely rapid, and generally in zig-zag directions. This beautiful and ſublime ſpectacle continued till near ten o'clock, after which it was changed into flaſhing irradiations; but even then the beams darted over the whole hemiſphere, and were moſt enchantingly beautiful. About half paſt ten, the phenomenon began to grow fainter, and ſoon after totally diſappeared. The weather continued wet and ſhowery till Sunday, 21ſt, when a violent rain began, which continued for the ſucceeding forty-eight hours without intermiſſion. The rivers Eden and Cauda ſwoln exceedingly high: the beautiful flat grounds which ſurround Carliſle intirely overflowed, ſo that the town ſeemed as if ſituated on the borders of an extenſive lake. The Cauda, a beauti-

ful

ful mountain-ſtream,* overflowed its banks with a violence unknown ſince the remarkable winter of 1771. Fair weather ſucceeded for about three days; after which ſhowers and drizzling rain to the end.—Mean mid-day temperature 55.6.

November began by a continuation of the damps of October, continued ſhowery till the 5th, when the heavens were again illuminated by the Aurora Borealis.—Fair and pleaſant weather ſucceeded.—Towards the middle of the month, mild and open weather, with ſhowers of rain.—On the 22d the Aurora Borealis was extremely grand; immediately after twilight a broad luminous arch was obſerved in the north, the eaſtern end of which was extremely bright; its top extended nearly to the zenith, with its center apparently in the magnetic meridian. Columns of denſe light appeared before this arch, running to and fro with ſingular uniformity. There was an extraordinary circumſtance attending this phenomena, viz. that the motion of theſe columns of light was only horizontal, without any particular flaſhings or corruſcations. This beautiful ſpectacle continued nearly three hours. Aurora Borealis likewiſe on the 24th and 25th; a faint ſtill light. Mean mid-day temperature 46.

December began with fair weather, inclined to froſt; fair and pleaſant, with very moderate froſt; continued in general fine and dry till the 16th, when we experienced a ſtrong froſt; ſnow-ſhowers ſucceeded, with very cold weather; the ground retained its hoary covering; continued with the intermiſſion of a few ſhowers; very intenſe froſt, with the heavens bright and clear, continued to the end of the month. Loweſt declenſion of the thermometer 7°, on the 30th, at eight in the morning. Mean mid-day temperature 38°.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

Carliſle, W. PITT.
January 8, 1805.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

FORAGING the other day among the book-ſtalls in the neighbourhood of Holborn, I met with a rare little work intitled *Microcoſmographia*, by Edward Blount. It was printed ſo long back as 1629, and appears to have ſerved the ſame purpoſe to our great-great-grandfathers that the Moral Characters of Theophraſtus did to his contemporaries. The character of an *univerſity dunne* I have extracted; and am convinced it will be acknowledged in our two great ſeminaries of learning as a portrait taken from the life. It at leaſt ſerves to ſhow that *dunning* is an ancient practice; and that credit was given to the ſtudents with as much facility in the days of Charles the Firſt, as in the days of George the Third.

"AN UNIVERSITY DUNNE,

"Is a gentleman's follower cheaply purchas'd, for his own money has hired him. Hee is an inferiour creditor of ſome ten ſhillings or downwards, contracted for horſe-hire, or perchance for drinke, too weake to be put in ſuite, and he arreſts your modeſty. Hee is not very expenſive of his time, for he will waite upon your ſtaires a whole afternoon*; and dance attendance with more patience than a gentleman-uſher. Hee is a ſore beleaguerer of chambers, and aſſaultes them ſometimes with furious knockes; yet finds ſtrong reſidence commonly, and is kept out. Hee is a great complayner of ſchollers loytering, for he is ſure never to find them within, and yet he is the chiefe cauſe many times that makes them ſtudie. Hee grumbles at the ingratitude of men that ſhunne him for his kindneſſe, but indeed it is his owne fault, for he is too great an upbrayder. No man puts them more to their brain than he; and by ſhifting him off, they learn to ſhift in the world. Some chooſe theire roomes a-purpoſe to avoide his ſurpriſals, and thinke the beſt commodity in ſhem his proſpect. Hee is like a rejected acquaintance, hunts thoſe that care not for his company, and he knows it well enough; and yet will not keep away. The ſole place to ſupple him is the buttery, when he takes grievous uſe upon your name, and he is one much wrought with good beere and retorike. He is a man of moſt unfortunate voyages; and no gallant walks the ſtreets to leſs purpoſe."

Your's,
ACADEMICUS.

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* For a deſcription of this charming river ſee Monthly Mag. Sept. 1803.

* The lateneſs of the dinner-hour in our univerſities, and the impropriety of dunning a gentleman over the bottle, ſurrounded by his friends, now uſually limits the aſſiduity of the dunn to what is called the morning.—EDIT.

For the Monthly Magazine.

SKETCHES *of the* PRESENT STATE *of* ORANGE, AVIGNON, *the* VALLEY *of* VAUCLUSE, VIENNE, *and* VALENCE.

By an ENGLISH TRAVELLER, *recently from the* CONTINENT.

VIENNE (*Vienna Allobrogum*), the ancient capital of the Allobroges, is about fourteen miles ſouth-eaſt of Lyons, ſituated on the declivity of a range of hills, which lead to the Lower Alps, on the banks of the Rhone, where the little river of the Jere joins this rapid torrent. Its ſite, contiguous to rocks and rivers, declares its origin to be Roman; and the mouldering fragments of the maſſive walls, ſome traces of which ſtill remain, are proofs of its ancient ſtrength and importance. At the decline of the Roman power it became the capital of the Celtic Gauls, who afterwards retired to Burgundy. According to Euſebius, its divines were celebrated for their Epiſtles to the Churches of Aſia and Phrygia. On the revival of learning, ſeveral good public edifices were built. The total ruin of theſe by all deſtroying Time was ſuperſeded by the ſavage ferocity of revolutionary zeal. The cathedral, an ancient and noble ſtructure, once approached the neareſt of any in France, except that of Bourdeaux, which was built by the Engliſh, to what is called the Gothic architecture, but which ought more properly to be denominated the Engliſh, as it is no where ſeen ſo perfect as in England. Some overhanging parts of the roof and belfry only remain. The craggy and tottering walls here and there contain an entire acute elliptic arch; and the grand Gothic door and interior naked columns, would excite the joint feelings of reverence and regret, to ſee ſome of the nobleſt works of art ſacrificed by the rude hands of deſtroyers, did not the dejected aſpect and deſponding condition of the miſerable inhabitants abſorb every other emotion in the ſentiment of humanity. The conſiderable aſcent to the baſe of this edifice, venerable in its ruins, contributes to the effect of its ancient magnificence. It is with leſs regret that we view the remains of the Abbey of St. Andrew, formerly an aſylum for aſſaſſins, the ruins of which evince much ſimilarity to another in *Caſtellon de la Plana*, in Spain, which is ſtill deſtined to protect the guilty refugees. Four or five other abbeys and convents have been deſtroyed, and only two places are now fit for ſaying maſs in. All the ancient inſcriptions have been almoſt totally eradicated, as the Revolutioniſts ſuppoſed, for they were too ignorant to aſcertain the fact, that they were generally executed in the time of the Roman Emperors, and not during the Republic. A very curious ancient kind of pyramid, unqueſtionably of Roman conſtruction, which ſtood at the extremity of the town, on the road to Avignon, has been defaced, diſmantled, and covered with mortar, in order to erect an iron bar of ſeven or eight feet long, with a piece of wood painted blue at the top, which they called the cap of liberty. Several other revolutionary ornaments are ſtill (May 1804) ſcattered up and down among the venerable ruins of antiquity. The general aſpect, however, of the town never has been agreeable, and ſtill leſs ſo at preſent than formerly: its narrow and continually dirty ſtreets, low houſes, broken windows and doors, and their old, ragged, and woe-worn inhabitants, form objects at once pitiable and diſguſting.

AGRICULTURE *and* COMMERCE.

Were we to believe both the ancient and modern French Accounts of Vienne, we ſhould ſuppoſe it a place of great ſpirit, induſtry, and trade. The contrary is the fact; and its preſent dilapidared and depopulated walls, and their miſerable inmates, are no longer worthy of notice, were it not to demonſtrate the actual ruinous condition of many ancient and once induſtrious and reſpectable towns of France. The agriculture of its environing vallies, naturally fertile, is in a very low ſtate. As uſual in that country, they are tilled, but, notwithſtanding their natural fecundity, do not produce enough of barley and rye to make bread for a declining population. The reward, indeed, of labour is extremely low, and the general food is nothing more than hard, coarſe, black bread, compoſed of a mixture of barley and rye, with a little very weak ſweetiſh wine. The culture of their wine (the *Allobrogicum vinum* of Celſus), once ſo celebrated, has alſo degenerated, and is a proof that even very ſweet grapes, badly managed, will yield a vapid and ſpiritleſs wine. It is indeed highly delicious, being moderately ſweet, and will not readily intoxicate or leave nervous headaches after uſing it liberally. The very few who are now employed in the manufacture of ſilk, are chiefly engaged with the Lyons manufacturers, who will not give them the raw materials but on the conditions of having them manufactured at ſuch reduced prices, that the poor people find it extremely difficult to earn money ſufficient to buy themſelves this black bread, ſome garlic and vegetables for ſoup,

with occaſionally a little common wine.—Formerly the manufacture of ſword blades was pretty conſiderable; but, notwithſtanding the long continuance of human ſlaughter, and increaſed neceſſity for butchering tools, this manufacture has greatly declined here, and has ſucceeded in the more northern departments. Some of the ſmaller anchors, and other coarſe ſmith-works, are ſtill manufactured; but the emaciated bodies of the workmen are ill adapted to ſuch laborious trades. The fuel, too, principally charcoal, is very ſcarce and very dear, and many poor families will be weeks, perhaps months, without ever having a fire. Nor is the climate warm: the innumerable ranges of hills, many of which have a northern direction, occaſion almoſt continual currents of air, that are chilling, and often pinching cold. In the adjacent country are many rural ſcenes of picturesque beauty, which only want the cluſtering arbour and ruſtic cottage, the abode of health, innocence, and content, to render them objects of laſting pleaſure and delight. On the border of the river Jere, not far from Vienne, I found ſome beautiful ſpecimens of mica, gneiſs, calcareous ſpar, ſome fragments of a compact copper ore, quartz, rock cryſtal, calcedon, and chryſolite of the Cape of Good Hope, or what has been called Prehnite.* There is alſo a very great variety of limeſtone, ſlate, and gypſum, in theſe diſtricts.

The official ſtatements of the population of Vienne and ſuburbs have varied from 5000 to 11,562, all of which were reports of Mayors of the Commune! Its real population, in September 1802, was 4050; ſince that time till May 1804, above two hundred have emigrated, and the deaths have exceeded the births one-eighth, ſo that the actual number of inhabitants cannot be more than 3800 ſouls. The facts and obſervations upon which this eſtimate is founded ſhall be given on a future occaſion. Vienne pays 5000l. per annum to the Government, and about 4500l. to the Civil Officers (Prefect, &c.), the Tribunals of Juſtice, and the Public Schools.

* This ſpecimen was of a greenith grey, changing a little from grey to green, and green to white; cryſtallized in four-ſided tables; ſemi-tranſparent paſſing into tranſparent; hard and eaſily frangible; fragments ſomewhat angular and wedge-ſhaped. Its analyſis gave 51 ſilica, 19,4 alumina, 22,3 lime, oxyd of iron 5,10, water 0,10, magneſia 0,3. Specific gravity, 26,120. It has received, very unphiloſophically, the name of its diſcoverer, the Dutch Colonel Prehn.

VALENCE

Is ſeventeen leagues from Vienne, principally of barren and uncultivable mountains, in aſcending and deſcending ridges, which form the inclined plares of the Alps. Its ſite is a very agreeable amphitheatre, formed by a ridge of ſurrounding hills, which the Rhone interſects, and at once pleaſes and ſurprizes by the rapidity of its rolling waters. This town is ſomewhat leſs than Vienne, is much cleaner, and leſs ruined by the dilapidators. The churches, univerſity, and other public buildings, though not ſo completely diſmantled as at Vienne, are yet ſufficiently ruined to preſent nothing but the naked walls. Here are no veſtiges of Roman antiquities, no monuments of ancient art; and the mouldering ruins of modern fortreſſes, ſo far from exciting emotions of regret and veneration, are rather pleaſing proſpects of the progreſs of civilization. The manners and cuſtoms are nearly the ſame as thoſe of Vienne. Penury and miſery are every where evident, but not quite in ſo intenſe a degree. Wages are much the ſame; bread and ſoup-meagre are not better, but are ſomewhat cheaper, being ſo much farther removed from Lyons, which greatly augments the value of every neceſſary of life. There is alſo much more ruſtic ſimplicity and innocence; the decorum of ſociety is not publicly violated; nor are nocturnal amours made mid day exhibitions, as is common in Lyons. Taſte, genius, and learning indeed are little known; but there are ſome traces of honeſty and generoſity, not a little conſoling to the mind that feels for ſcenes of depravity and human nature degenerated. Here are ſome gardens, and even vallies, tolerably laboured; and there appears not only more induſtry, but more efficient power than in Lyons. A few of the inhabitants are occupied in the manufacture of ſilk-ſtockings, and ſome lace. The general appearance of the people is rather more agreeable and delicate than thoſe of Lyons; and there are a few women as fair as thoſe of Roanne, and much more beautiful, grave, tender, modeſt, and lovely. It muſt be confeſſed, indeed, that ſome of theſe qualities are rather the effect of misfortune than conſtitution and principle.

The official returns of the number of inhabitants of this city have been from 4 to 8000 perſons. The true preſent population is 3500.

Valence pays 4000l. ſterling to the Government, and 3600l. to the Civil and Legal Officers of State, and the Profeſſors in the Public Schools. Theſe taxes, which

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are above 2l. for each perſon, will be found, circumſtances conſidered, much greater than thoſe of England; but of this we ſhall treat more fully hereafter.

ORANGE.

This ancient place has repeatedly been the theatre of triumphal victory and bloody carnage; but all the horrors of the Roman and Celtic battles vaniſh before the vulgar ferocity, cruelty, and blood-thirſty murders of the agent of Robeſpierre! It is ſituated at the foot of a ſmall ridge of hills, that run for ſeveral miles nearly north and ſouth, and on the ſide of an extenſive agreeable plain, which is watered by ſeveral rivulets, and by the river Eigues, which occaſionally ſerves to tranſport wares from the more remote villages. The extent, cultivation and fertility, ſmoothneſs of this plain, the diſtant proſpect of the Alps, the flanking chain of hills and haggard rocks, the few new and white houſes, but above all the noble ruins of Roman antiquities, conſpire to excite the livelieſt emotions.—Its preſent aſpect is rather that of a ſuburb, conſiſting of ſingle rows of houſes, than a complete town. Upwards of forty neat little houſes have been recently built, ſomewhat in the Engliſh ſtyle, part of which is brick and part clay. In their conſtruction the idea of convenience and utility has predominated; an idea little known and leſs ſtudied in France.—Some houſes have alſo been built for the ſilk-manufactures. Theſe improvements have not originated from an increaſe of wealth and population, but from the general deſolation made by the agents of Robeſpierre, whoſe treatment of the venerable antiquities and inoffenſive inhabitants of this town is marked by circumſtances of cruelty and barbarity hitherto unknown in the annals of human exiſtence. One of theſe barbarians, canſeleſsly inſpired with the moſt virulent hatred of the Orangeſe, determined to accuſe the whole inhabitants of a royaliſt conſpiracy; an accuſation their ignorance and incapacity rendered impoſſible to have any foundation in truth. To achieve his project, he commenced by guillotining five or ſix young men, to try its effects on their parents and friends; pity and indignation were evident in every countenance. The villain denounced them all as traitors; and after murdering above ſeven hundred in the courſe of a week, announced his victory to his worthy maſter, Robeſpierre, from whom he claimed the honours of a triumph. At the concluſion of his letter this wretch made uſe of the miſerable pun, in alluſion to the poſition of the guillotine, in front and at the foot of a mountain:—"I have made the traitors *pay* their *laſt obedience* to the *Mountain*, by making their *heads fall* before it;" *Mountain* being then the name of Robeſpierre's faction. The general maſſacre and plunder of this ill-fated people would be too ſhocking to relate: it is the intereſt of ſociety to be ignorant of the extent of the crimes of ſuch barbarians. Men, women, and children were ſacrificed, and their houſes levelled to the ground! This cuſtom is *à la Français*. The Romans conquered the Allobroges here, repaired the town, raiſed fortifications, built an amphitheatre, an aqueduct, public baths, and erected a ſuperb triumphal arch, which have ſurvived the ravages of the Goths. Orange was for two centuries the property of the Houſe of Naſſau, until Louis XIV. took it from William III. and diſmantled its fortifications and other antiquities, except the triumphal arch, which yet exiſts. By the beſt-informed antiquaries, this arch is ſuppoſed to have been erected for Caius Marius and Lutatius Catulus, after they had vanquiſhed the Teutons and Cimbres. Among the trophies of war, the word *Mario* is ſtill legible, and a woman looking out of a window, ſuppoſed to be Martha the Syrian, a famous divineſs, whom Marius always conſulted before undertaking any thing of conſequence. The arch is a ſegment of a circle, about ſix feet in diameter, ſupported by two quadrangular pillars about eighteen feet high and ſix in diameter; the entablature may be nine feet by twelve, and well filled with baſſo-relievos, which have been at once maſter-pieces of art and ingenuity: the whole ſtructure is about thirty-ſix feet high. Theſe vulgar, furious barbarians, when they were unable to deſtroy this noble pile of Roman induſtry and genius like the poor people's cottages, amuſed themſelves by throwing ſtones againſt the figures, and thus rendering them no longer diſtinguiſhable. Indeed it is difficult to avoid remarking, that the uniform conduct both of the ancient and modern French has been that of demoliſhing and defacing every work of excellence immediately after their victories: their ſucceſſes have ever been the prelude to deſtruction; thoſe of the Engliſh to melioration.

Agriculture is the principal reſource of this people; but, notwithſtanding the abundance of water, the land is neither very well cultivated nor very fertile; and though a valley, it does not produce bread enough for the diminiſhed inhabi-

tants. Some ſilk, hats, and ſhoes, are manufactured here for the uſe of the ſurrounding villagers. The Government has eſtimated the number of its inhabitants, at different periods, from 5 to 8000 perſons, and demanded conſcripts in proportion. The beſt-informed and moſt accurate, impartial obſervers agree, that it has loſt from one fifth to one-fourth of its inhabitants by the guillotine; and the actual number of ſouls is about 3700. It pays 3000l. contribution to the Government, and 500l. to the Civil and Legal Officers and Schools of Public Inſtruction. As to the latter, the people have been obliged to pay for them regularly, and they have always made a figure among the ſplendid acts of munificence of the Republic; but neither in Vienne, Valence, or Orange, have they ever had any other exiſtence than in the Official Reports of the increaſing population and felicity of the Great Nation. It is with regret that we behold ſuch demonſtrations of vanity and falſehood among a people who are continually declaring their own ſincerity and frankneſs.

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN a commercial nation like this, where competition in every branch of buſineſs is become ſo formidable, and where conſequently the greateſt poſſible nicety is neceſſary in the calculations reſpecting profits and diſcounts, to enable the manufacturer or dealer to vend his goods at the loweſt rates, but with the greateſt certainty of correctneſs: it is not a little extraordinary that the very ground-work of theſe calculations ſhould be a matter of diſpute. Diſcounts, as far as they have been underſtood by each individual concerned, have been pretty generally reckoned on right principles; and whether the mode has been correct or not, the object in view has been agreed on, that the diſcount ſhould be ſo advanced upon the prime coſt, as that when deducted the exact coſt ſhould remain. But it is otherwiſe reſpecting the mode of calculating profits, and the diſagreement is reducible to this conſideration:—ſhould the profit be placed upon the 100, or ſhould it be contained within it? Some ſay, to 90 coſt add 10 for profit, and you gain 10 per cent.; others maintain, that by adding 10 as profit to 100 coſt you gain 10 per cent. A little reflection will ſhew, that though the difference thus ſtated may appear inconſiderable, yet if the idea is extended to take in the returns of a buſineſs of conſiderable magnitude, the two modes of reckoning will give a widely different reſult. It thus becomes a ſubject deſerving inveſtigation and publicity, as ſucceſs in buſineſs, or failure, frequently depends upon cauſes as apparently trivial, and many an individual or company has been deceived or ruined by an error in the rule of profit. Mr. Luckcock, of Birmingham, in a recent publication, "Practical Engliſh Book-Keeping," has proceeded upon the plan of including the profit within the 100, and has exhibited a plain and new mode of calculation, which certainly merits attention. If his principle is wrong, it ſhould be rectified; if dubious, controverted; but if right, ſupported or adopted. Inquiry may produce information; and though perhaps it is a queſtion which will not admit a mathematical ſolution, yet if it leads to that examination which may convey a more general underſtanding on the ſubject, the intent of this application will be anſwered. If it comes within the limits of the plan of your Miſcellany, and any of your Correſpondents are diſpoſed to communicate their opinions through this channel, I apprehend that their time and your paper will be beneficially employed. A CHAPMAN.

Glaſgow, Sept. 1, 1804.

For the Monthly Magazine.

EXPLANATION *of and* CRITICISMS *on the* SYSTEM *of* DR. GALL, *relative to the* CAUSE *and* EXPRESSION *of the principal* DIFFERENCES *of the* UNDERSTANDING *and* PASSIONS. *By* J. L. MOREAU DE LA SARTHE.

(Concluded from p. 495, Vol. xviii)

THE firſt objections that the reader is inclined to make to Dr. Gall's propoſed Syſtem, for explaining, in a phyſiological manner, the principal differences of the underſtanding and paſſions, relate to the danger of the moral conſequences of this Syſtem. Theſe conſequences would indeed be productive of very great evils. If the Syſtem were not attacked in its principles, they would lead to the moſt unbridled indulgence of every ſpecies of vice and crime; to an indifference equally dangerous to the moſt ſublime virtues and the moſt diſtinguiſhed talents. Therefore, though we are far from diſputing the influence of the phyſical over the moral conſtitution; though we are even obliged to acknowledge that there exiſt temperaments and certain kinds of organic conſtitution,

tion, more proper for great development of the intellectual faculties, or the habit of generous actions; yet we cannot diſſemble, that, if each modification of the heart and underſtanding were regarded as a diſtinct faculty, and as dependent on a particular organ, there would no longer exiſt any morality in the actions of mankind. The faithleſs wife and the adulterer, the thief, the robber, or even the murderer, being ſuch only in conſequence of the empire of their organs, namely, thoſe of phyſical love, cunning, theft, and ſanguinary propenſities, would eaſily juſtify themſelves by accuſing nature.

Theſe conſequences are, doubtleſs, terrible; but as dangerous truths are nevertheleſs truths, theſe conſequences would be but feeble objections; and if Dr. Gall's Syſtem could not be attacked in another and a more direct manner, it ought, as Fontenelle ſaid of philoſophic truths in general, to be ſhut up in the hands, or at leaſt in the minds and the books of the wiſe. But if we apply to the examination of Galliſm the principles eſtabliſhed by Condillac, in his Treatiſe on Syſtems, and the method with which he overthrew the hypotheſes formed by the luminous imaginations of Deſcartes, Leibnitz, and Mallebranche, we ſhall find that the new Theory of the Brain is unfounded, or at leaſt that its baſes, as Profeſſor Chauffier remarks, are nothing leſs than ſolid or grounded upon anatomy. To prove this aſſertion, let us fix all our attention on the firſt principle of Galliſm, that is, on the ſuppoſition of the independence of the different intellectual faculties and paſſions.

Is this ſuppoſition founded? Are courage, prudence, the imagination, the memory, faculties as diſtinct as thoſe of ſight, taſte, and hearing? Or ought we not rather to regard the paſſions and intellectual functions as mere modifications of ſenſation and thought? We do not pretend to decide this important queſtion; but the anatomical and phyſiological facts brought forward by Dr. Gall as the ground-work of his doctrine, do not appear to us as favourable to his Syſtem, as he imagines; and theſe examples of faculties and diſpoſitions ſuddenly deſtroyed, ſuſpended, or developed, by different accidents, only prove that the ſmalleſt changes in the functions of the brain and the action of the nerves neceſſarily occaſion great differences and a kind of revolution in the development of ſenſibility.

Similar effects are even ſometimes produced, for a ſhort interval, by exciting cauſes, and ceaſe with their action. Thus opium taken, in different doſes, by the inhabitants of the Eaſt, produces very different effects, and ſpontaneouſly warms the imagination, or inſpires them with courage, fury, or even ſanguinary propenſities. The opiate pill taken by Kämpfer at a Perſian feſtival, occaſioned ſymptoms no leſs extraordinary, and brought on a delirium, during which his elevated imagination carried him into the celeſtial regions, and conducted him to the very manſions of the Gods.

The exaltation of the nervous action cauſes changes and phenomena of the ſame kind in various circumſtances of diſeaſe. Profeſſor Pinel does not even ſcruple to aſſert, that in mental derangement, the acceſs of maniacs frequently produces the higheſt degree of development and fecundity of the imagination, without its ceaſing to be regular. "I ſometimes ſtopped with pleaſure (ſays that phyſician) at the cell of a literary man, who, during the acceſs of his diſorder, ſpoke of the events of the Revolution with the utmoſt force, dignity, and purity of language.—At any other time he was a man of a very ordinary ſtamp."

In other caſes, a courage not to be daunted by danger, a deſtructive inſtinct, and an involuntary propenſity to murder, conſtitute the principal circumſtances of the acceſs of maniacs.

In other caſes of delirium and derangement, perſons ſuddenly manifeſt faculties and diſpoſitions, which had never before been obſerved in them. One of theſe inſtances may be found in the malady of an unfortunate batchelor, mentioned by Buffon, whoſe forced and unnatural chaſtity produced a delirium, during which he ſuddenly began to draw plans of the country and of fortifications, though before his derangement he had never employed himſelf with drawing or tactics.

In perſons whoſe reaſon is not injured, a ſtate of ſuffering, a febrile movement, or nervous affection, likewiſe excite and develope the intellectual faculties. Rouſſeau was an eloquent and ſublime hypochondriac. Genuine poetic inſpiration is almoſt always accompanied with a certain degree of fever, and melancholy is in general conſidered as a diſpoſition favourable to the exerciſe of the imagination.

All theſe facts, which may be compared, to a certain point, with thoſe mentioned by Dr. Gall, and the obſervation of which is equally important to the phyſician and philoſopher, prove, that the nervous action, and the organ which is the ſeat of it,

are ſuſceptible of many varieties and modifications; while it is impoſſible to attribute all theſe changes to the alternate exerciſe of particular organs of the brain, or to ſuppoſe, for example, that, during the intoxication of the natives of the Eaſt, the organs of the imagination, of courage, and of murder, produce, by a ſpontaneous development, the various ſymptoms that are obſerved in theſe different degrees of intoxication.

The imperfection of Dr. Gall's Explanations is ſtill more apparent, if we apply his Syſtem to ſome of the other caſes above-mentioned. Can it be ſuppoſed, for example, that there are perſons who have neither the organ of courage, nor that of murder, but when intoxicated or delirious; that the organ of the imagination has a certain affinity with champagne or coffee, that the exerciſe of the ſame organ is promoted by melancholy, and that a nervous indiſpoſition gives greater action and ſtimulus to the organs of painting and muſic?

Dr. Gall appears to have committed another error in making every thing belonging to the inſtinct, the appetites, and moral affection, to depend on the brain.—The latter almoſt always depend on the organization in general, or on thoſe peculiarities of organization whence reſult the different kinds of conſtitution. The celebrated Bonnet was perfectly convinced of this truth.

"Fibres endowed with great ſenſibility (ſays that philoſopher), and boiling blood, which circulates with impetuoſity, give man a certain ſenſation of his ſtrength which is inſeparable from confidence, and this confidence is the principle of courage and valour. Fibres poſſeſſing leſs ſenſibility, and a ſtomach moderate in it's action, are the natural cauſe of ſedateneſs. Delicate nerves, and an imagination which pain's in ſuch lively colours as to cauſe the mind to feel ſomething ſimilar to what the wretched experience, conſtitute the material part of pity. Solids of a tempered elaſticity, and humours flow in their courſe, are the phyſical cauſe of good-nature."

Theſe ideas may eaſily be applied to a more detailed examination of the influence of temperaments, general or partial, primitive or acquired, on the moral diſpoſition. In fact, ſlow and regular movements, appetites, propenſities and affections without energy, are the natural conſequence of a lymphatic temperament.—That which is commonly called ſanguine, but which it would be more proper to denominate the ſanguine arterial temperament, determines other propenſities, diſpoſes to ſenſuality, and to lively but rapid and tranſient paſſions. The bilious temperament of the ancients, and the different degrees of re-action of which the abdomen and ſome of its parts are ſuſceptible, render the paſſions more profound, more durable, and form ſuch kinds of conſtitutions as are commonly aſſociated with great virtues and great crimes. The ſtate of the organs of reſpiration and reproduction, at different ages, or during certain diſeaſes, likewiſe produces in the nature of the propenſities and moral diſpoſitions effects whoſe organic and primitive cauſe may eaſily be diſcovered not to exiſt in the brain.

The inſtinct, appetites, and affections of animals depend ſtill more evidently on certain viſcera, whoſe influence Dr. Gall has overlooked; they are proportioned to the wants of thoſe animals, and announce by their development all the degrees of the re-action of the organs by which they are produced.

The ſecond principle of Galliſm, the exiſtence of particular organs in the brain, which are ſeparately ſubſervient to the development of the faculties and diſpoſitions, does not appear to be founded on experience and obſervation. It may even be ſuppoſed that Dr. Gall has neglected to give an exact idea of what phyſiologiſts underſtand by the term organ. An organ is not only any region or part of an animal's body, but an aſſemblage of organized elements, an apparatus whoſe ſtructure, vital properties, and functions, are known at leaſt in part. The ſtomach, the liver, the heart, the lungs, are in this ſenſe organs; but nothing of the kind is diſcoverable in the brain, which exhibits the appearance of one ſingle organ, of one apparatus, the ſtructure of which only appears to have been formed by nature with a care indicative of the important functions committed to it.

In caſe it might be ſuppoſed that by organs of the brain Dr. Gall means regions of the brain, to which the different faculties and affections correſpond, the anatomical principle of his Syſtem would not be the leſs deſtitute of foundation, as may eaſily be demonſtrated by an examination of its details.

Even his ideas on the ſeat of vital power are not accurate. This power is not attached to any particular part, or any diſtinct organ. It is diffuſed through every

every part and through every organ; it is inherent in their ſtructure, animating the vegetable as well as animals deſtitute of brain, and manifeſting itſelf throughout all organized nature by a general ſenſibility, irritability, and caloricity. If the region of the brain, to which Dr. Gall aſcribes this power, appears to be more particularly its ſeat, it is becauſe the nerves, which originate there in large animals, proceed to the apparatus for circulation and reſpiration, and becauſe injuries of any kind in this part of the brain neceſſarily impede the courſe of thoſe two functions, without which life cannot exiſt in animals.

If the ſpinal marrow be wounded or compreſſed in a leſs elevated region, for inſtance in ſome of the articulations of the *lumbar vertebræ*, all the ſubjacent parts will be paralyſed by the interruption of the nervous influence; and yet no phyſiologiſt would pretend to explain this phenomenon by ſaying that the region of the ſpinal marrow, injured in this experiment, is the organ of the vital power of the members beneath it.

All the diſcoveries hitherto made in phyſiology militate ſtill more againſt the idea of aſſigning the procreative faculty to a diviſion of the brain; for it is well known, that in perſons deprived completely, and from their infancy, of the organs of that faculty, the flames of love are never kindled, their voice, their form, every function, and every part, is in a ſtate of languor and imbecility, which would not take place if the brain contained the ſeat to which the procreative power, and all the changes which manifeſt themſelves at the period of puberty, ought to be attributed.

That part of Dr. Gall's Syſtem which fixes the organs of courage, cunning, moral ſentiment, and imagination, has ſtill leſs foundation; and it is ſufficient to caſt a ſingle look at the organization of the brain, to be perſuaded that the difference of its various parts, in a certain number of individuals, has no perceptible connection with the development of the faculties.

The moſt ſevere mental diſeaſes do not always leave behind them traces in the brain; and if ſome of thoſe diſeaſes ſeem to be occaſioned by alterations of that apparatus, others have manifeſted themſelves in perſons whoſe brain after their death exhibited no unuſual appearance. How, then, can we ſuppoſe that ſome ſhades, ſome differences in the intellectual faculties and affections, are connected with thoſe obſervable in the ſtructure of the brain? Every thing, on the contrary, proves that what depends on the organic cauſe of life, and its nobleſt attributes, as imagination, genius, and ſentiment, can very ſeldom be diſcovered by our too-limited means of obſervation, and that, in the ſtructure of any apparatus whatever, we can only ſeize the leading traits, the moſt prominent features, and thoſe mechanical reſemblances, in conſequence of which beings extremely different approach, or even appear to be confounded with each other.

Dr. Gall, in attempting to ſimplify the ſtudy of the connection between the phyſical and moral conſtitution of man, has in general deviated too far from the path of experience, and has not conſidered with ſufficient attention the different organs, which, though not of equal importance with the brain, nevertheleſs exerciſe a very ſenſible influence on the nature of the affections and faculties.

The phyſiognomonic part of his Syſtem being deduced from the principles, the inſufficiency of which we have endeavoured to demonſtrate, it is evident that if theſe principles are unfounded, as we think has been already proved, the corollary cannot be admitted; or at leaſt this phyſiognomonic part preſents no uſeful reſults, excepting it be conſidered in that point of view in which Lavater made his numerous and important obſervations.

For the Monthly Magazine.

BALLAD *of* LOGAN WATER.

THE following is the ballad of Logan Water, which Mr. Burns ſuppoſed to be old, but of which, he ſays, in a letter to Mr. Thompſon, dated 7th of April, 1793, that he recollects only theſe two lines:

> While my dear lad maun face his faes,
> Far, far frae me or Logan Braes.

Which two lines he has adopted as the burthen of a ſong of four ſtanzas to the ſame tune. The lovers of Scotiſh Poeſy are, however, moſt reſpectfully aſſured that this ballad was written in Glaſgow, about twenty years ſince, by the gentleman whoſe name is now prefixed to it. The firſt two ſtanzas were printed in the Star newſpaper of Saturday, May 23, 1789, ſigned with the initial letter of the author's name. They were thence copied and ſung at Vauxhall, and publiſhed. The third ſtanza now firſt appears. But the

the ſong had been, from 1783, popularly known and ſung in the Southweſt of Scotland. To aſſign it to its proper owner, is an act of neceſſary diſtributive juſtice.

LOGAN WATER.

BY JOHN MAYNE, AUTHOR OF THE POEM OF "GLASGOW."

By LOGAN's ſtreams that rin ſae deep,
Fu' aft, wi' glee, I've herded ſheep.
I've herded ſheep, or gather'd ſlaes,
Wi' my dear lad, on Logan Braes:
But, wae's my heart thae days are gane,
And, fu' o' grief, I herd alane;
While my dear lad maun face his faes,
Far, far frae me and Logan Braes!

Nae mair at Logan Kirk will he,
Atween the preachings, meet wi' me—
Meet wi'me, or, when it's mirk,
Convoy me hame frae Logan Kirk!
I weil may ſing, thae days are gane—
Frae Kirk and fair I come alane,
While my dear lad maun face his faes,
Far, frae me and Logan Braes!

At e'en, when Hope amaiſt is gane,
I danner dowie and forlane,
Or ſit beneath the hawthorn tree,
Where aft he kept his tryſte wi' me—
O! cou'd I ſee thae days again!
My lover ſkaithleſs and my ain!
Belov'd by friends, rever'd by faes,
We'd live in bliſs on Logan Braes!

For the Monthly Magazine.

An ENGRAVING, *entitled* OSSIAN, *by* M. GODEFROY.

AN engraving has recently appeared at Paris which greatly adds to the juſtly acquired reputation of M. Godefroy. It is intitled Oſſian. What grand ideas, what noble, what melancholy images that name recals! Thoſe ideas and thoſe images are all repreſented in the beautiful picture by Gerard, of which this engraving is a copy. It is impoſſible to introduce more unity into a piece, which, without being much varied, is, however, very complex; more gracefulneſs into a mournful ſubject, or more truth into an imaginary ſcene. The ſon of Fingal, aged and blind, attunes, on the banks of the Lutha, the laſt notes of his harp and of his voice. His attitude is deeply impaſſioned. The ſpectator imagines that he ſees the movement of his venerable head, and of his ſnowy locks. With his extinguiſhed orbs he no longer ſeeks a ray of light; they are caſt down and cloſed; his mind is wholly concentrated in his poetic enthuſiaſm, and in the recollection of heroic achievements: he plunges, as it were, into torrents of harmony and glory. He has loſt every thing; he has ſurvived all thoſe objects which attached him to life. It is time that he ſhould join the company of his anceſtors: he departs, he bids adieu to the mountains of his native land, but he leaves behind him a memory durable as the oak of the foreſts of Morven.

All that paſſes in the imagination of the aged bard, is realiſed on the canvas by the youthful painter. The ſhades of his forefathers are aſſembled on their clouds. On one ſide the majeſtic Fingal, ſupporting his head with his hand, liſtening to the ſong of his ſon. With his left arm he cloſely preſſes the beauteous Comala, his youthful miſtreſs, ſhe, who accompanied him in battle, in the diſguiſe of a young warrior, and who died of joy on ſeeing him return triumphant at the moment ſhe was deploring his death. The aged Trenmor, the ſtock of the race of Fingal, is on his right, and behind them are the other heroes. On the other ſide is ſeated the youthful Oſcar; his attitude is mournful: the tender Malvina embraces, conſoles him with her careſſes, and appears herſelf to derive conſolation from the ſongs of the father of Oſcar. Above them is a group of heroines; Evirallin, the wife of Oſſian, whoſe ſweet voice he has celebrated, the daughters of Morni and others, accompany with their harps the harp of the ſon of Fingal, ſcatter flowers, and bring crowns for their hero. Thus every part of this beautiful piece tends to one common centre. Oſſian is ſurrounded only with the objects of his affection and the creations of his genius. He himſelf, the torrent, a rural landſcape, the antique turrets of the caſtle of his forefathers, the blueiſh range of mountains, and, on their ſummit, the ſun's paler orb, are alone realities, and the admirable fidelity of the pencil, the magic diſtribution of light and ſhade, render them not only viſible but palpable. All the reſt is ideal, all the figures of heroines are aërial and tranſparent. It is impoſſible to render more complete the illuſion reſulting from the ſkilful combination of fancy and truth.

The engraving is executed with the utmoſt fidelity.

For the Monthly Magazine.

An ACCOUNT *of the preſent* STATE *of* ANTWERP, *from the recent* TRAVELS *of* CAMUS.

THE road to Antwerp from Malines runs through lands covered with vegetables; the appearance of which is interrupted only by the dwellings of the countrymen,

countrymen, almoſt all more handſome than are many houſes in great towns. Two leagues from Antwerp the poſtillion refreſhed his horſes, in a village, at a houſe greatly frequented by the Antwerpians, who would enjoy the pleaſure of a walk to its environs. The rooms are large; the chamber of the maſter is admirably neat; the paintings on the walls freſh; the coverlid of the bed is ornamented with taſſels and fringe. There is a quantity of new china. The room deſtined for the ſmoaking of the inhabitants of the diſtrict muſt not be overlooked.

Antwerp is a ſuperb town; its inhabitants amount to 60,000; the ſquares are great; the ſtreets wide; the houſes magnificent; the commerce flouriſhing; and the Scheldt waſhes the town on all ſides. In walking on the banks of this river a few years ſince, you ſaw only a ſtrong citadel, thick ſet with cannon. Now merchants, factors, and the people meet there, at the time of tide, to count the ſhips which lie in the river. I have reckoned in one day only, ten ſhips ſailing in with the flow of the waters.

It was ten years ſince I had ſeen the cathedral of Antwerp. I admired Rubens's capital piece. The church then appeared to me too full of pictures; the pillars were encumbered and loaded with them, ſo that you could not command a view of the architecture. The church at this day is abſolutely naked: it is, however, a fine gothic building. In viewing the place where I had for a long time fixed my eyes on Rubens's fine Deſcent from the Croſs, I could not refrain from exclaiming, "Since we cannot tranſport with the picture neither the high wall on which it diſplays itſelf, nor the ſhutters that encloſe it, nor the great window which afforded the light under which it was drawn, nor the majeſtic ſilence of a great church, which diſpoſes the mind to admiration and aſtoniſhment, let the whole of this maſter piece of Rubens be left at Antwerp, rather than carry half of it only to Paris."

Antwerp is looked on as the chief place of the Flemiſh ſchool. At the Academy of Painting, which is on the firſt floor of the Exchange (and very properly ſo, for commerce makes the arts to flouriſh here) they ſhew, with religious reſpect, the chair in which Rubens uſed to ſit at his employment. His name is on the pannel. Many other painters have alſo made their chairs the guardians of their names: a feeble means of preſerving them. There are too many names, and we are not ſufficiently accuſtomed to hear them pronounced to remember them. Inſtead of amuſing ourſelves by reading them, we were more diſpoſed to view the pictures. There is a great number of pictures by the firſt painters of the Flemiſh ſchool, and their moſt eminent ſucceſſors. I was conducted to the Academy by a painter, reſpectable for talents and age, Mr. Herrings. He is the profeſſor of deſign in the central ſchool. The pupils here ſtudy after beautiful models in plaſter, taken from the ſtatues of the Muſeum at Paris, and ſent by government.

The town houſe has preſerved ſome pictures leſs remarkable for execution than for the hiſtorical traits peculiar to the town, of which they perpetuate the memory. There is no public eſtabliſhment, central ſchool, hoſpital, or particular foundation at Antwerp, where we do not meet with ſome pictures. In general they are good; and in all we remark, at leaſt, ſome excellencies of compoſition or deſign, or colouring; and every where ſome traces of taſte and feeling in the art.

Some merchants have opened a great hall, in which they expoſe to ſale pictures and other curious articles. We know what is the common furniture of theſe halls, and how neceſſary it is to diſtruſt the frames, the varniſh, the light which they give to the picture, and above all the talk of the venders. We went to ſee a large picture, which the town had directed to be executed by Van-Bree, to the memory of Buonaparte. The Firſt Conſul takes under his protection religion, innocence, nature, and the arts, and reſtores to juſtice, raiſed by virtue, her ſword and balance. A deſcription of this picture has been taken and diſperſed at Paris. I ſhall make one obſervation only on the execution. It is, that a painter who has promiſed to repreſent nature, ſhould not paint her under the figure of a monſter. What other name is to be given to a woman with four breaſts? I know, and the painter has not failed to recall it to my recollection, that the Egyptians deſcribe nature under the figure of a woman, whoſe body is almoſt covered with breaſts; and I grant alſo that it is the practice to introduce into a picture one of theſe Egyptian ſtatues as ſuch, that is, as an antique monument, and an emblem of nature: but in a picture where all the manners and heads are modern, among ſuch female forms as we are accuſtomed to behold, repreſenting innocence, religion, and virtue, "We perceive a tender

mother, with four breaſts, on which hang four infants, to mark the four ſeaſons, to whom ſhe ſucceſſively gives ſuck," (I uſe the words of the deſcription); there is not need of any thing more in my opinion to ſpoil the fineſt piece.

In going through the ſtreets of Antwerp we paſs by the houſe of Chriſtopher Plantin. It is the property of the Moreties, his deſcendants and ſucceſſors. The court is adorned with the buſts of Juſtus Lipſius, and other learned men, who ſupported the honours of this houſe. An amateur of fine printing is inclined to venerate the memory of the founder of this eſtabliſhment and of thoſe who continue it.

The library of the central ſchool, any more than the botanic gardens, has nothing remarkable; they are, however, furniſhed, as is the chemical laboratory, with all that is neceſſary. The profeſſor of chemiſtry has, in the tenth year, one-and thirty hearers. The botanic garden was originally that of a religious houſe. There are in theſe old gardens pear trees, pruned as eſpaliers; the trunk of which is as large as an oak ſixty years of age, and the branches of which fully cover 100 ſquare feet of wall.

There are depoſited, in the archives of the town-hall, valuable monuments of the hiſtory of Antwerp; among the reſt a map of the courſe of the Scheldt from Antwerp to Fluſhing. Its date is 1050. It is drawn on parchment, and coloured. In the ſame archives there is a curioſity which one would not expect to meet with there; it is a ſmall folio volume, printed at China, with types as well as plates cut in wood, upon Chineſe paper. It contains elementary diſſertations on aſtronomy, written in Latin, by Father Verbieſt, a Jeſuit. If my recollection be correct, the date of the impreſſion is 1668.

The workhouſe, which has exiſted only ſince the month Floreal or Prairial in the 10th year, is in a very good ſtate. It was the more neceſſary here, as in conſequence of the great population of Antwerp, many families live only by the labour of their head; and, if he die, or if the ſource of their income ſuffer the leaſt interruption in its courſe, they fall into wretchedneſs. What a difference between the ſight of troubleſome frightful beggars, whoſe appearance diſguſts the traveller as he walks through a rich commercial town, and the ſight of men, women, and children, (poor, indeed; but decently clothed!) collected together in an healthy place; employed in labours that reſcue them from ennui, and from criminal combinations; ranging themſelves, at the ſound of the dinner-bell, round two long tables; and, after a prayer, ſitting down to a meal, which they have lawfully earned; and at the end of the day retiring to their apartments; their bodies fed and clothed, and their minds calm and tranquil.

In the work-houſe of the poor girls, who make lace, they are almoſt all deformed. This is imputed to the nature of the labour, which requires as briſk and active a movement of the left hand as of the right. But the imputation is contradicted by what we ſee in other lace ſhops. Two cauſes produce the deformed ſhape of theſe children; the one is the bad conſtruction of the baſs on which the lace cuſhion reſts, for they do not place it on the knees: the feet of the children muſt remain fixed on the baſs to keep it ſteady: their knees are raiſed too high, and they cannot change the poſition of their legs. The other cauſe is, the cuſtom of making them wear large whalebone ſtays; a cuſtom particularly unhealthy in an almshouſe, where they cannot change their ſtays for new ones often enough to ſuit their growth. The ſame ſtays ſerve for eighteen months or two years; at firſt they are too wide and large; afterwards they become too ſtrait and ſhort; and they are never in a juſt proportion to their ſize for more than two or three months of their wear.

The reality of the two cauſes which I aſſign for the ill ſhape of the orphans of Antwerp is proved, as is the falſhood of the charge brought againſt the nature of the labour, by the examination of other work-houſes. At Ghent and at Liſle, where the ſupport of the cuſhion is differently conſtructed, and the uſe of ſtays is baniſhed, we ſee the girls as well ſhaped as when they enter. What is ſurpriſing is, to hear the miſtreſſes of theſe houſes advance each two contradictory aſſertions; the one that it is impoſſible to lay aſide the uſe of whalebone ſtays; the other, that it is impoſſible to uſe them.

In the houſe for orphan girls, and in that for orphan boys, ſome of the bedſteads are made of iron; ſome of wood. Theſe conſiſt of four bedſteads joined together. They are not ſo difficult to move as are the iron bedſteads. If one of the children lying in theſe four beds is reſtleſs, the others are diſturbed. This inconvenience is greater in proportion to the number of children who ſleep in each bed. The girls lie two by two; the boys, ſometimes two, ſometimes four, in the ſame bed.

bed. The preſect ſees all theſe faults of the management, and is employing means to put an end to them.

Another alms-houſe for poor girls, which raiſes leſs afflicting ideas, is called the Ternick, from the name of the founder. He was a pious canon of Antwerp, who had the ſatisfaction of governing himſelf his foundation for thirty-eight years; and, in his daily viſits, he ſucceſſively diſcovered what improvements and reformation it required. Among other regulations there is one which, at the firſt view, appears very ſingular, but which is not on that account leſs reaſonable. He thought that children employed all the day in ſedentary work, would need ſome exerciſe before they went to bed. He therefore directed, that after ſupper they ſhould dance for half an hour; and, as he wiſhed to prevent all appearance of a ball, he preſcribed that they ſhould not dance to the ſound of a violin, or any muſical inſtrument of that kind, but to that of a flute of many barrels, commonly called a copper whiſtle. The rule is obſerved to this day; nor is leſs regard paid to it than to any other. The miſtreſſes, who themſelves have been educated in the houſe, and are well acquainted with its cuſtoms, either play the flute or dance with the young girls: the houſe is well directed, and contentment and health reign through it.

The inſane are either confined in a public building in the town, or, being brought together from different points of the department, live in a commune called Gheet. The inhabitants of this commune have from time immemorial been in the habit of collecting together theſe unhappy perſons. They permit all the inſane who are not outrageous to walk about freely. As you approach the town, you ſee none but fools and idiots, ſome merry and ſome melancholy.

The houſe of confinement for the inſane in the town, is one of the beſt-diſpoſed and beſt managed that we have ever ſeen. Among the perſons confined in it, there was a man, the fore-part of whoſe body was covered with ſcars. It is the conſequence of the wounds which he gives himſelf, whenever he can lay hold of a ſharp inſtrument. A ſublime motive inſpires him. "He wiſhes (theſe are his words) to ſpill his blood for mankind, as the pelican pours out hers for her young; and to offer to God the ſtrongeſt proof of his love, by ſhedding his blood for thoſe who bear his image." He is unhappy, becauſe he is conſtrained to reſerve ſome drops to preſerve his own exiſtence. This man, we ſhould ſay at Paris, is a bedlamite. Certainly we ſhould not rank him with the holy Flagellants, whoſe Hiſtory Boileau has written. So great is the difference whether we live in one age or another! He who in one age is repreſented with a glory around his head, to the veneration of the people, is at another time ſhut up in the hoſpital for idiots.

The houſe for the reception of the inſane at Antwerp being the laſt that I have been able to viſit in Flanders, and to obtain particular information concerning its arrangements, I ſhall offer ſome general obſervations on the houſes in which theſe unhappy perſons are kept. If I were to ſpeak of the treatment of individuals, whether phyſical or moral, I would refer to the theory of Dr. Pinel.*

It is exceedingly difficult to unite with the precautions which the condition of the inſane requires, the cares and kind attention which humanity demands.

We ſhould diſtinguiſh, firſt, between the different caſes of thoſe who are deranged. Some appear totally devoid of all ſentiment and affection. If they be provided with food and a truckle bed, all their deſires are anſwered: theſe it is eaſy to ſatisfy. Care ſhould be taken that their food be wholeſome, and their lodging clean and airy: there is no need nor reaſon to vex them.

A little above this claſs are the lunatics, whoſe will is not conformable to reaſon: their imaginations hurt nobody; but if they be contradicted in their fanciful notions, they become unhappy. A very common ſpecies of this kind of lunacy is the deſire that a man has to paſs for a woman. The inſtances of this are by no means rare: whereas I do not recollect to have met with any women who wiſhed to be taken for men. The lunatics of whom I ſpeak are contented with few things; only they will not bear contradiction. A man who has been a long time in the houſe of confinement, is ſatisfied with women's cloaths and a doll. He leaps with joy at being called Madam, but to be addreſſed with the title of Sir makes him either ſad or furious. It would be inhumane to grate his ears with a ſound that offends him. The ſight of ſuch a lunatic brings to my recollection a ſtory I have elſewhere read of men who were de-

* Medico-Philoſophical Treatiſe on Mental Alienation, or Madneſs, 2 vols. 8vo.

ſirous to paſs for women. It was in the Hiſtory of the Roman Emperors.* They committed many other follies beſides that of having dolls; the ſcandal which they occaſioned had very ſerious effects on morals. But they were on a throne, and not only found ſlaves to humour their follies, but even the magiſtrates did not dare to cenſure them. It is a fact, that there are ſuch exalted ſtations in ſociety, that men, when advanced to them, may give up themſelves to the greateſt folly without experiencing any contradiction. Poſterity alone doth juſtice, and places the Emperor, who choſe a huſband, and accompanied him to the altar in the dreſs of a girl, much below the unhappy creature who, in the apartments of a madhouſe, amuſes himſelf with his dolls. This fact is terrible to every one who finds himſelf clothed with a power that impoſes ſilence on truth.

A third claſs of deranged perſons conſiſts of thoſe whoſe imagination is in the habit of ever preſenting to them pleaſant and laughable ideas, and who feel no care. Is it not, indeed, ſingular, that care is neceſſary to rationality? Theſe people do not give much uneaſineſs, nor is it any trouble to watch them. It is not very neceſſary to cure them. They would ſay—

—— Pol, me occidiſtis, amici!
Non ſervaſtis—cui ſic extorta voluptas,
Et demtus per vim mentis gratiſſimus error.
HORATII Epiſt. l. 2. Ep. 2. v. 138.

My friends, 'twere better you had ſtopp'd my breath;
Your love was rancour and your care was death,
To rob me thus of pleaſure ſo refin'd,
The dear deluſion of a raptur'd mind.
FRANCIS.

The ſight of the melancholy inſane affects the heart of ſenſibility with the moſt diſtreſſing emotions. They are the moſt unhappy. We may ſay that they have not loſt their reaſon, but that they have preſerved it to leave them expoſed to the moſt afflicting ideas. The lunatics of this claſs appear ſunk into an abyſs of wretchedneſs, ſince the derangement of their imagination delivers them up to continual terrors. The inſtances of it are many. Their terrors ariſe from different cauſes. They proceed ſometimes from the erroneous impreſſions made by religious inſtructors; ſometimes from a very different ſource. Nothing is ſo afflicting as one who thinks that puniſhment continually threatens him, and who is always imploring the pardon of crimes which he has not committed. With reſpect both to our pains and pleaſures, fear and hope excite ſenſations more acute and lively than pain itſelf inflicts or joy yields. As to theſe inſane, the behaviour towards them muſt be free and eaſy, and accompanied with looks of complacency. Signs of compaſſion will confirm them in their conception of their miſery; and harſh words would inflict puniſhment on the innocent.

The outrageous neceſſarily require precautions to prevent the fatal conſequences of their derangement; but theſe precautions ſhould be ſuch as will not affect their heart or heighten their affliction; for a lunatic who has lucid intervals will diſcern in thoſe moments the marks of the madneſs which agitates him, ſuch as the chains with which, like a wild beaſt, he finds himſelf bound.

Theſe obſervations give room for many important concluſions. The firſt is, that the inſane do not receive a treatment ſuitable to their condition, unleſs they are ſeparated and claſſed according to the nature of their lunacy. The ſecond is, that it is neceſſary to adapt the characters of the perſons employed in this ſervice to the kind of lunatics entruſted to their care. The third is, that in the management of the inſane we ought to avoid every thing that may heighten their affliction.

In moſt of the departments through which I have paſſed, the practice is very different from theſe concluſions. Even in that of the Seine, where the moſt various and beſt aids are adminiſtered, they have not attained the end, but are beginning to know it. In many departments there is no particular eſtabliſhment for the reception of the inſane. They lodge idiots with the ſick, and confine the outrageous lunatics in priſons with felons.

Beſides the hoſpitals and the charitable workhouſe, there is at Antwerp an Office of Beneficence, which grants its ſuccours at perſons' dwellings. They are conſiderable, as are the calls on it. The number of the poor is calculated by the population. I was aſſured, on an eſtimate, that 794 men, 1489 women, and 2092 children, had been relieved from this office. The ſureſt fund for their diſtributions ariſes from the liberality of the citizens.

T.

THE

* Tacitus' Annal. l. xv. c. 37. Suetonius in Nerone, c. 29. Aurel. Victor Epit. c. 5. et de Cæſaribus, c. 3. Lamprid. in Heliogab. c. 10.

THE POPULATION ACT.

COUNTY OF CARMARTHEN.

PARISH, TOWNSHIP, OR Extra-parochial Place.	HOUSES. Inhabited.	HOUSES. By how many Families occupied.	PERSONS. Males.	PERSONS. Females.	OCCUPATIONS. Persons chiefly employed in Agriculture.	OCCUPATIONS. Ditto in Trade, Manufactures, or Handicraft.	TOTAL OF PERSONS.
HUNDRED OF							
Carnwallon	881	908	2,454	2,760	996	268	5,214
Carthinog	1,401	1,432	3,275	3,411	3,239	347	6,686
Cayo	1,517	1,456	3,154	3,529	3,986	358	6,683
Derllis	2,334	2,452	5,376	6,070	5,373	929	11,446
Elvett	2,185	2,283	5,015	5,708	6,012	716	10,723
Ilkennen	1,126	1,202	2,669	3,024	4,289	153	5,693
Kirkwelly	1,420	1,519	3,235	3,715	3,674	824	6,950
Perfedd	1,655	1,877	3,923	4,451	5,240	542	8,374
TOWN OF							
Carmarthen	930	1,737	2,538	3,210	23	206	5,548
Total	13,449	14,876	31,439	35,878	32,862	4,343	67,317

COUNTY OF CARNARVON.

HUNDRED OF							
Creuddin	321	330	746	795	330	87	1,541
Dinllaen	1,131	1,165	2,555	2,968	2,587	1,138	5,523
Efionydd	923	949	2,213	2,496	1,726	240	4,709
Gafflogion	585	651	1,406	1,514	491	1,373	2,920
Ifaf	640	683	1,528	1,674	1,151	201	3,202
Ifgwrfai	1,110	1,275	2,751	3,270	1,903	467	6,201
Maed	883	912	2,023	2,243	1,680	191	4,266
Nant Conway	657	679	1,202	1,489	586	131	2,691
Uchaff	746	778	1,946	1,908	1,135	139	3,854
Uwchgwrfai	1,004	1,038	2,388	2,636	892	134	5,024
CITY OF							
Bangor	304	336	828	942	322	133	1,770
Total	8,304	8,796	19,586	21,935	12,898	4,234	41,521

COUNTY OF DENBIGH.

HUNDRED OF							
Bromfield	2,329	2,457	5,413	5,862	5,121	1,788	11,275
Chirk	1,635	1,841	4,023	4,080	2,850	1,118	8,103
Ifaled	2,233	2,856	5,217	5,522	3,015	484	10,739
Ifdulas	1,827	1,860	4,367	4,633	3,060	243	9,000
Ruthin	1,782	1,886	4,163	4,400	2,650	526	8,563
Yale	838	860	1,664	1,682	2,424	187	3,346
TOWN OF							
Wrexham Regis, and Liberty of the fame	1,443	1,515	3,339	3,596	1,985	1,870	6,935
Denbigh	534	590	1,061	1,330	299	794	2,391
Total	12,621	13,765	29,247	31,105	21,104	6,960	60,352

COUNTY

COUNTY OF FLINT.

PARISH, TOWNSHIP, OR Extra-parochial Place.	HOUSES.		PERSONS.		OCCUPATIONS.		TOTAL OF PERSONS.
	Inhabited.	By how many Families occupied.	Males.	Females.	Persons chiefly employed in Agriculture.	Ditto in Trade, Manufactures, or Handicraft.	
HUNDRED OF							
Coleshill	1,527	1,693	4,049	3,996	1,463	1,924	8,045
Maylor	1,529	1,575	3,775	3,803	3,276	412	7,578
Mold	1,670	1,941	4,686	4,798	1,513	1,109	9,484
Prestatyn	587	590	1,441	1,446	477	643	2,887
Rhyddlan	1,179	1,228	3,057	3,000	3,208	258	6,057
TOWN OF							
Holywell	1,093	1,189	2,566	3,001	395	2,643	5,567
Flint Gaol			3	1			4
Total	7,585	8,216	19,577	20,045	10,332	6,989	39,622

COUNTY OF GLAMORGAN.

HUNDRED OF							
Caerphilly	2,427	2,914	6,669	5,880	1,514	1,627	12,549
Cowbridge	942	924	2,089	2,383	976	274	4,472
Dinas-Powis	878	983	2,247	2,344	3,419	206	4,581
Kibbor	416	416	924	1,088	1,397	135	2,012
Llangwelack	1,659	1,952	4,177	4,474	2,322	822	8,651
Miskin	996	942	2,638	2,602	1,531	244	5,240
Neath	1,625	2,437	3,911	4,409	1,205	828	8,320
Newcastle	1,502	1,601	3,313	3,827	2,096	627	7,140
Ogmore	664	809	1,475	1,731	1,457	169	3,206
Swansea	1,620	1,701	3,366	4,019	2,452	562	7,385
TOWN OF							
Swansea	1,182	1,504	2,529	3,570	39	1,196	6,099
Cardiff	314	413	852	1,018	107	213	1,870
Total	14,225	16,596	34,190	37,335	18,515	6,903	71,525

COUNTY OF MERIONETH.

HUNDRED OF							
Ardudwy	1,598	1,784	3,848	4,526	2,470	401	8,374
Edernion	759	852	1,882	1,962	820	199	3,844
Estimaner	688	720	1,712	1,933	2,008	149	3,645
Penllyn	1,293	1,585	3,257	3,329	2,299	1,292	6,586
Talybont	819	905	1,871	2,237	2,137	410	4,108
TOWN OF							
Dolgelly	630	730	1,326	1,623	574	260	2,949
Total	5,787	6,576	13,896	15,610	10,308	2,711	29,506

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT *of the* PRESENT STATE *of* LITERATURE *and the* ARTS *in* ITALY, *collected in a* TOUR *through that* COUNTRY, *in* 1803. *By* M. FERNOW.

(*Continued from page* 487 *of vol.* xviii.)

ON our arrival at the frontiers of the Italian Republic, at Scaricalaſini, ſituated on the ſummit of the Appenines, we began to be tormented by cuſtom-houſe-officers. In the Roman and Tuſcan territories little ceremony had been made reſpecting our paſſes and trunks, but in the Republic we were treated with ſuch ſuſpicious ſeverity, that, in ſpite of all the inconveniences to which we were ſubjected by this conduct, it frequently appeared perfectly ludicrous. I had a parcel of books in my trunk, and had not the leaſt idea that they could give any umbrage; but they cauſed us a thouſand vexations, which continued from the moment we entered the Republic till we reached the foot of the Splügen, where its juriſdiction terminates. When the books were diſcovered, I was told that my trunk muſt be ſealed up till we arrived at Bologna, becauſe the ſtricteſt orders had been iſſued to ſuffer no books to enter the territories of the State, without the precaution of ſending them ſealed to Bologna, where they would be returned me after they had been reviſed. When I expreſſed my ſurprize to the cuſtom-houſe-officer, and added, that I ſhould have expected ſuch a proceeding in the Papal dominions, but not in the Italian Republic, he replied very frankly, "Yes, it ſhould be ſo; but at preſent we are more afraid of books than of the Pope." At Bologna, notwithſtanding all my remonſtrances, my books were declared to be merchandize, and in that city, as well as at Parma and Milan, I was obliged to pay duty for them as ſuch. During all this time I was never maſter of my trunks, for in all the towns through which we paſſed, they were detained at the cuſtom houſe. In this bleſſed republic all the regulations relative to travellers are calculated only to haraſs and extort money. In the Parmeſan, which is now a French province, we experienced the ſame vexatious treatment as to our trunks, paſſes, &c.

Our reſidence at Bologna was ſo ſhort, that I could only viſit the Gallery of Sampieri, where many old impreſſions were renewed. In this city Italian literature ſtill maintains the preponderance, and I found only two bookſellers who ſold French works. At Modena, Parma, and Milan, the trade in French books, and probably the ſtudy of French literature, is at leaſt on a par with the Italian. At Bologna I met with a few more books in the Bologneſe dialect, for my collection of the various dialects of Italy.

At Modena there are few works of art worthy of notice, ſince the ducal collection has been removed from the palace.—At the library, which is admirably arranged, and is particularly copious in hiſtorical works, I ſpoke with the Padres Pozzetti and Scotti, who jointly perform the office of librarian, which was before held by Tiraboſchi, and his predeceſſor, Muratori, alone. The manuſcripts occupy a ſpacious apartment. Among other curioſities I ſaw a beautiful copy of Provençal Poems, containing pieces by 143 different poets. At a bookſeller's in this place I found two new works, which conſiderably intereſted me as a German.—One of theſe was an Italian Tranſlation of Kotzebue's Miſanthropy and Repentance, and the other an Expoſition and Examination of Kant's Philoſophy, by Franceſco Soave. Out of curioſity I bought the latter, a pamphlet of only 108 pages, fifty-two of which are occupied with the Expoſition, and the remainder with the Examination. Upon cloſer inſpection I found that what the author calls his Expoſition, is nothing more than a ſcanty extract from that of Villers. In his Dedication to the Vice-Preſident Melzi, he ſays, that he undertook this examination of a Syſtem, which is beginning to extend itſelf in Italy, only with a view to warn and caution youth againſt ſtudying it; for, ſays he, in another place, it has been forbidden even in Germany by ſeveral Governments, and has been ill-received by almoſt all. After this it may eaſily be conceived how his examination and refutation are conducted. It does not appear that M. Soave has underſtood, or taken in a proper ſenſe, a ſingle ſentence of his author; and even what is moſt intelligible is diſtorted and placed in a ludicrous light. I was informed, when too late, that this Italian Anti Kantiſt reſides at Modena, where he is teacher of philoſophy at the *Collegio*, or *Liceo Nazionale*, otherwiſe I ſhould have made a perſonal acquaintance with him. Soave has long been eſteemed in Italy as a man of talents. He is the author and tranſlator of ſeveral works, and has written a *Grammatica Ragionata della Lingua Italiana*, which is accounted the beſt Italian Grammar extant, though it is rather a ſketch than a complete work; likewiſe a

collection of *Novelli Morali*, in two volumes, each containing eighteen tales, which are narrated with great eaſe, and are in high eſtimation for the elegance and purity of their ſtyle. He has likewiſe written a Syſtem of Logic and Metaphyſics, after the manner of Locke and Condillac. Among his tranſlations, that of Virgil's Georgics is much eſteemed. He has likewiſe rendered into his native language the Idylls of Geſner, and the Extract from Locke on the Human Underſtanding, by Wynne.

At Parma I found, to my regret, that the beautiful Corregios which I ſaw there ten years ſince, were gone. I was unable to obtain admiſſion to the pieces by Corregio, which were found in an apartment in a nunnery, and which Bodoni made known in a ſplendid work, with a deſcription by Gherardo de Roſſi, of Rome. Bodoni would, however, have procured me acceſs to them, had not the only perſon that can enter the convent whenever he pleaſes, the French Prefect, who is a friend of Bodoni's, been indiſpoſed. The deſigns for the engravings of Bodoni's work were ſketched by Vieyra, a Portugueſe, in a few hours. Another artiſt, of the name of Treviſani, is at preſent employed by the French Prefect in taking copies of them in oil. At the Academy, which now contains nothing but the prize-pieces of young artiſts, I beheld, on a ſmall ſcale, the effects of French rapacity, which we experienced at Rome in a much greater degree. All the antique ſtatues which formerly ſtood in the hall of the academy, and thoſe dug out of the ſubterraneous ruins of Velleji, ſtood packed up in cheſts, ready to be ſent off to Paris. Among them were ſome buſts of Emperors, and figures with moſt exquiſite draperies.

Bodoni's printing-office at Parma is a curioſity which no traveller ought to omit ſeeing. The proprietor himſelf is a man of the utmoſt politeneſs, cordiality, and good-nature, with whom you feel the ſame freedom in the firſt minute as with an old friend. His acquaintances know perfectly well how to take advantage of his diſpoſition to ſerve every one. When any of them has produced a paltry poem, a diſcourſe, or any worthleſs trifle, the kind Bodoni is eaſily prevailed upon to print it; and thus a great quantity of traſh paſſes through his preſſes, and is purchaſed at high prices, on account of the beautiful type, by the collectors of works of his printing. His ſplendid editions of the Latin Claſſics are in leſs eſtimation than the Italian, becauſe they are not very correct. Didot has detected a number of very groſs errors in his Virgil. Of his Italian authors, the works of Taſſo, *Aminta*, and the *Gieruſalemma Liberata*, edited by the Abate Seraſſi, are in high repute for their correctneſs. His Petrarca deſerves the ſame commendation. On the contrary, the admirable Roman edition of Dante, by Padre Lombardi, is juſtly preferred to Bodoni's, which was edited by Monſignor Dioniſi, of Verona. Dioniſi ought perhaps to have been more capable than any other perſon of producing a correct edition of the *Divina Commedia*, for he devoted about thirty years of his life almoſt entirely to the ſtudy of Dante, and there is not a manuſcript in Italy, not an early or a rare edition, which he has not collated, for the ſake of the different readings. But inſtead of taking one of the beſt editions for his ground work, and then judiciouſly ſelecting the beſt readings, he has, according to his caprice, compoſed a *Paſticcio* of them all, and produced a text that has no other authority than the taſte of Monſignor Dioniſi, which none can certainly allow to be genuine. Padre Lombardi, during the eighteen years he was employed on his Dante, likewiſe collated moſt of the MSS. and early editions; but poſſeſſing more judgment, he ſelected the *Nidobeatina* edition for his groundwork. He gives his reaſons for rejecting or admitting certain readings, which are almoſt always judicious, and, in conſequence of fortunate conjectures, which he afterwards found confirmed by MSS. has amended the text where it wanted correction. On this account Bodoni's Dante is in leſs requeſt, while his Taſſo and Petrarca are caught up with avidity. He defers his intended edition of Arioſto, which the amateurs have long been anxiouſly expecting: he ſays he is afraid of undertaking a work of ſuch magnitude, in ſix volumes, and various ſizes. He has an idea of commencing a Homer, in four volumes, in large folio. He intends to print only the text, and was ſtill undecided what edition to ſelect for the groundwork. My companion, M. Riemer, a worthy pupil of Wolf, adviſed him to take the edition by that author, which is univerſally acknowledged to be the beſt, both for the correctneſs of the text and of the impreſſion.

The two equeſtrian ſtatues of the Dukes Alexander and Ranieri Farneſe, in the ſquare at Placenza, deſerves to be ranked among the moſt diſtinguiſhed productions of modern art, notwithſtanding all the violations

olations of good taſte obſervable in their ſtyle. They are ſymbolical. The hero Alexander is repreſented riding againſt the tempeſt, which blows back his robe and the mane of his ſnorting charger. The whole group has an air of boldneſs, and appears to be puſhing forward with a reſolution becoming a warrior. The figure of Alexander is however rather too mean for a hero. The other, who is a ſtateſman, rides at a more moderate pace, and in a more cautious manner. The forms of both the horſes might be better; but there is great ſpirit in their movements.—How different is the impreſſion made by the repreſentation of a Coſmo de Medici, an Alexander Farneſe in the coat of mail of the middle ages, and mounted on a ſtately charger, and by the figure of a naked Bonaparte, ſtriding forward with a globe in one hand, and a long ſtick in the other, as Canova has repreſented him, and for which, as may eaſily be conjectured, that artiſt has received unbounded applauſe.

The nearer the traveller approaches to Milan, the more duſty, but likewiſe the more lively, the roads become. The ſoil is alſo in a much higher ſtate of cultivation. To diſcover here any traces of the war would require a penetrating eye: that its effects are ſtill felt both by the inhabitants of the country and of the city, I was informed by ſeveral: yet the general affluence and the native induſtry of the people announce, that in a few years of peace they would ceaſe to be felt, if the mother republic did not continually ſend out new leeches. Milan is at preſent, beyond diſpute, the moſt chearful and lively town in Italy; and though in the populous city of Naples there may be more noiſe and tumult, yet in the former there is more really uſeful activity and buſtle. The exceſſive luxury which now prevails at Milan, indeed ſhews that a ſmall number are revelling at the expence of the majority. You, however, perceive no miſery; and though the neceſſaries of life are dear, yet there is a great quantity of ſpecie in circulation. Every thing is ſo Frenchified at Milan, that you ſcarcely conceive yourſelf to be in Italy; and to a perſon coming from the ſouth of Italy, the Milaneſe dialect ſounds like a French *Patois*.

In this place you hear a great number of the *literati* ſpeaking of Kant's philoſophy, but I did not meet with one who was acquainted with it intimately, and through the original ſource. In general, an inexpreſſible confuſion and fermentation at preſent prevails in the heads of the young *literati* at Milan. Unfortunately it can never take a favourable turn as long as they are obliged to borrow the light that is to illumine them from their neighbours on the Seine. The celebrated poet Monti, who obtained ſuch reputation by his *Baſſevilliade*, is lecturer of the *belles-lettres* at the academy of Brera. The academy of arts is under the direction of a young artiſt, of twenty-five, called Boſſi, who, notwithſtanding his youth, fills that poſt with ability and dignity. He is an artiſt of extraordinary talent, and an uncommonly cultivated mind. By his means many an important improvement has already been made in the academy, and he hopes to effect others with the aſſiſtance of Melzi, whoſe confidence he poſſeſſes. The claſs of decorators and of the artiſans in general, who make architectonic ornaments, enjoys the benefit of the inſtruction and models of Albertolli, the moſt expert artiſt in that line in all Italy. Nothing can be more taſteful, more neat and ornamental, than his drawings and inventions, which are partly known by three volumes of engravings of his embelliſhments. Appiani is eſteemed a capital portrait-painter, and indeed the firſt in Italy, and he deſerves that character; but he muſt not be compared with the ancient great portrait-painters of Italy and other countries. Our modern art has its peculiar character, and a particular point from which it muſt be viewed. Our preſent painters are no more able to rival Titian, Raphael, Dürer, and Holbein, than our ſculptors can vie with thoſe of ancient times. The ancient works are the fixed claſſic rule, the ſtandard of unattainable excellence, and only to approach this perfection is a great commendation for a modern artiſt. A modern production of art poſſeſſes great merit if it but evince ſome traces of reſemblance to the works of antiquity. I ſaw ſome portraits at Appiani's, which had much nature and gracefulneſs in the diſpoſition.—His colouring is charming, but not true; rather delicate than ſtrong. I was particularly pleaſed with his treatment of inferior objects, which appear to be, but actually are not, neglected. They are merely ſubordinate to the principal ſubject. This artiſt has likewiſe made ſome attempts in the hiſtorical way, but he will ſcarcely obtain any great reputation in that line. He is not deſtitute of inventive talent, but his compoſition and deſign are deficient in ſtyle, and his figures in character. Appiani poſſeſſes a Madonna in excellent preſervation, ſaid to be

by Leonardo da Vinci, to which he attaches a very high value, but upon nearer examination it might perhaps be only a Luini.

Such are the few obſervations I had an opportunity of making on literature and the arts during my expeditious journey through Italy. I now haſten to cloſe my long letter, while I caſt a farewell look towards the enchanting land in which I have reſided almoſt ten years, which I love as my adopted country, which has furniſhed me with a never-failing ſource of exquiſite recollections, and which, in the gloomy and inclement regions of the North, will preſent my fancy with the images of a ſerener heaven and a more delightful earth.

For the Monthly Magazine.

OBSERVATIONS *on ſome* TRACES *of the* SAVAGE STATE *among* POLISHED NATIONS, *and particulars relative to the* DISTRICT *of* SARTERLAND. *By* DR. J. L. MOREAU (*de la* SARTHE).

AMONG the curious facts and intereſting reſults found in the beſt voyages and travels, the philoſophic reader muſt remark with ſurpriſe thoſe great differences of civilization, thoſe contraſts of barbariſm and a poliſhed ſtate, under the ſame degree of latitude, in the ſame empire, and ſometimes in the ſame province. In France, dreary heaths, lands covered with thorns and briars, extend to the very gates of Nantes, one of its fineſt cities, and at the ſight of this oppoſition, the beholder is obliged to confeſs, with Arthur Young, that the opulence of the French towns has no connection with the proſperity of the country.

Various towns of the ſame province preſent a ſtill more ſtriking contraſt; and their inhabitants are as different from the peaſants of Lower Bretagne as from the Hottentots or Hurons, with regard to underſtanding and civilization. In the country, in general, the lower claſſes preſent to the eye of the obſerver ſmall half-civilized tribes, which retain almoſt all the cuſtoms peculiar to the early periods of ſocial life.

Every thing belonging to the ordinary arts of life exhibits, even ſtill more generally, examples of theſe great differences in the development of perfectibility in the ſame nation. Thus in almoſt every part of the country, the peaſant, though not poor, neither knows how to feed nor to clothe himſelf; he does not even fully enjoy air and light; and his habitation, ſomewhat more regular, indeed, than the ſhed of the Otaheitan, is almoſt as inconvenient as the ſmoky hut of the Laplander or Samoyede.

Here men and all the domeſtic animals are frequently crowded into the ſame apartment, which receives light only by the door, as I have obſerved in ſeveral villages of Poitou and Bretagne; and in general rural architecture has made ſo little progreſs in France, that there is reaſon to wonder that epidemic and contagious diſeaſes are not more frequent and deſtructive.

Even in the towns, the benefits of civilization are confined to the higher orders of ſociety, and reach the lower by very ſlow ſteps. At Paris, for inſtance, there is a particular variety of the human ſpecies, who regard vaccination, lightning-rods, inoculation, and economical ſoups, as audacious innovations; and in many, middle as well as lower, mothers, who never heard of Rouſſeau, continue, in ſpite of the illumination and philoſophy of the 19th century, to ſhackle and ſtifle their children out of exceſſive tenderneſs, or, without fear, without remorſe, and almoſt without motive, deliver them up to the care of hireling nurſes.

It may, therefore, be aſſerted, in a general manner, that the common people participate but very ſlowly in the progreſs and advantages of the development of perfectibility; that they long retain numerous veſtiges of ancient barbariſm, and that they are many ages behind the more fortunate and more enlightened claſſes in civilization and intelligence. Theſe differences are always more ſtriking in remote provinces, and in ſmall territories bounded and reſtricted in their communications by phyſical and moral cauſes. A great number of ſmall countries which are in this predicament, might be mentioned; and it may be proved, that even in Europe, and in the midſt of the moſt poliſhed empires, there exiſt countries whoſe inhabitants are ſtill in a kind of ſocial infancy, or who, preſerving their ancient habits, may be conſidered as living monuments, the obſervation of which affords information not leſs important to hiſtory than thoſe derived from the moſt celebrated ruins and antiquities. Thus the inhabitants of Lower Bretagne have ſcarcely changed for ſeveral centuries, and ſtill retain the language and cuſtoms of the little colony which left the duchy of Cornwall, and took refuge on the coaſts of France. Their ancient manners and idiom keep them inſulated, and have hitherto proved

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an inſurmountable obſtacle to all improvement and to all communication. A peaſant of Lower Bretagne, placed all at once in the midſt of one of the great towns of France, would be as much aſtoniſhed and embarraſſed as a Huron or an Iroquois.—A ſingular inſtance of the truth of this aſſertion occurred a few years ago. A young peaſant of Lower Bretagne was carried off by ſome adventurers, who exhibited him at Paris as a man of the woods. He was treated very ill, and made to faſt a long time, that he might devour raw meat with the more avidity, and the better act the part of a ſavage.—Some officers from the ſame part of the country happened to recognize the unfortunate youth, reſtored him to liberty, and procured the puniſhment of his unprincipled keepers.

I have been informed that in the vicinity of Hamp, on the ſummit of the Voſges, there exiſts in the midſt of a foreſt a ſmall ſociety, the individuals of which are uncommonly handſome, and are the genuine deſcendants of the Gauls. They live perfectly inſulated, and ſcarcely knew, a few years ſince, that any revolution had taken place in France.

The articles Manners, Marriage, and Medicine, in the Statiſtical Account of the Department of Deux Sevres, by M. Dupin, might eaſily be taken for chapters of travels in diſtant regions, in which are deſcribed the manners of men ſcarcely arrived at the commencement of civilization.

"The peaſants of the department of Deux Sevres (ſays the author juſt mentioned) never ſend for a phyſician excepting in deſperate caſes. They have faith in ſorcery. A ſickneſs is a ſpell which has been put upon them, and they apply to the cunning man for relief.

"External diſorders are cured by the touch. If a peaſant ſtrains his ancle, the toucher is ſent for; he provides himſelf with a hatchet, and ſtrikes a furious blow on the ground between the legs of the patient. He has killed the cat, and the peaſant is cured; for it was an inviſible cat which had faſtened on the poor fellow's leg, and cauſed him ſo much pain. The peaſant has the ſame prejudices with reſpect to his cattle; being convinced that the illneſs has been occaſioned by witchcraft, he applies to a conjuror to counteract its effect: the cunning man poſſeſſes all his confidence, and the veterinary practitioner is diſmiſſed."

The marriages uſually take place in autumn, and the formalities obſerved on theſe occaſions are very ſingular. After ſome of them have been performed, the bride goes to the gueſts, and receives from each a kiſs and a piece of money.—After breakfaſt they prepare to go to church; but before ſhe ſets off, or by the way, the bride drops a few tears of etiquette. After the concluſion of the ceremony, her young companions preſent her with an enormous noſegay, at the ſame time ſinging a ſong, which has undergone no variation for three hundred years, and in which all the difficulties ſhe will meet with in houſe-keeping are enumerated.—The remainder of the day, part of the night, and the ſucceeding day, are employed in practices equally abſurd, and which would powerfully attract attention if we were to meet with them among ſavage nations.

According to Brydone, the religious ceremonies, and eſpecially thoſe relative to marriage, are extremely ancient, and truly barbarous, in the wild and mountainous parts of Sicily. Thus, when the nuptial benediction is pronounced, two of the company put into the mouths of the newmarried couple two great ſpoonfuls of honey, and then throw over them a handful of corn, in alluſion to the ſweetneſs of the conjugal union, and the fecundity of the youthful couple. The bride and bridegroom muſt not touch the victuals prepared for the occaſion; but when the repaſt is almoſt finiſhed, one of the neareſt relations of the female preſents a bone to the huſband, ſaying, "Gnaw this bone, for you have taken one which will be much more difficult to digeſt." They avoid marrying in the month of May, ſuch unions being accounted extremely unlucky.

Cuſtoms ſtill more extraordinary and ſtill more barbarous are found among the Engliſh, who ſo proudly boaſt of their high ſtate of civilization. Thus, in the county of Cardigan, if a young man wiſhes to marry, he goes to bed to his ſweetheart, to explain his intentions.—They have the little marriage and the great one. The former is only by way of trial. If it ſhould not ſucceed, the female returns to her friends, and finds another huſband as eaſily as if ſhe had not been married.

In the Iſland of Portland, girls are never married till they are pregnant, and this cuſtom has not yet been deſtroyed by the influence of religion. If a young man and woman have for ſome time maintained a barren connection, it is ſuppoſed that Providence has not deſtined them for each other. The female preſerves her reputa-

tion, and makes trial of other lovers till the moment she becomes a mother, and contracts a solid and indissoluble union.

In some parts of Ireland and Scotland, but particularly in the Hebrides, other customs and singularities are observed, which prove that the barbarism of the early periods of civilization may be studied and discovered amidst the most polished nations. We shall conclude these reflections with a few details relative to a small district, forgotten in almost every map, and overlooked by almost all geographers.

This country, the small canton of Saterland, which was recently visited by the Rev. Mr. Hoche, of Rönninghausen, who has furnished copious details respecting it in his Tour through Saterland, East Friesland, and Gröningen, printed in the German language at Bremen, is inclosed between two small rivers, the Oh and the Marka, and is surrounded on every side by marshes and heaths. It is fifteen miles in length, and six in breadth. A learned society, not more than fifty miles from the spot, had not, previous to the appearance of this publication, any idea of its existence.

According to the traveller to whom we are indebted for these details, the inhabitants of this country are descendants of some emigrants from Friesland, who abandoned that country in the ninth century, on occasion of the bloody conversion of the natives to Christianity by Pepin and Charlemagne.

This tribe is divided among six villages, forming three parishes, dependent on the Bishop of Münster. The language of the country is the ancient dialect of Friesland. The inhabitants of Saterland reckon the time by nights, and have retained several other customs of the ancient Germans. They pay no imposts, and occupy themselves in hunting and fishing. They are tolerant, and exercise hospitality with great willingness and disinterestedness.

The women, as among all those nations in which civilization has made but little progress, are kept in a kind of slavery, and are obliged to perform the most laborious duties. The men employ themselves in the chace, and sometimes make long voyages in their boats. The venereal disease has not yet penetrated into this little canton: the small-pox is very mild, and the people are strangers to physicians.

The country contains no poor; the burgomasters furnish the indigent, who are very few in number, with the means of existence, and widows and orphans every where find friends and protectors.

The natives of Saterland intermarry only among themselves, and never till they had attained their full vigour, which has doubtless contributed to the very remarkable beauty of their persons. They have many extremely ancient popular songs, the tunes of which are not without merit.—They are uncommonly fond of a story, of which the following is an outline:—A young and beautiful female accompanied her father to Embden, where she saw a captain of a ship, who inspired her heart with the most violent passion. She embarked and accompanied him in the dress of a sailor. The inhabitants of Saterland, meanwhile, shared in the excessive grief of the father for her loss. The disguised lover makes seven voyages to India, is still a prey to her passion, and is always unfortunate in her innocent endeavours to disclose it. At length she has an opportunity of saving the life of her beloved, who discovers and marries her.

Much of Dr. Hoche's information was furnished by Henry Wilmsen, a venerable old man of eighty-nine years, whose understanding and experience are justly appreciated by all his countrymen. I shall here terminate these considerations and researches, hoping they may be continued by some more able, philosophic observer.

Experience has doubtless sufficiently convinced us that it is dangerous to introduce too suddenly the illumination of reason and philosophy among the lower orders of mankind. But might not the people be rendered more happy without enlightening them too suddenly? Could not the traces of barbarism, and of a savage state, which still exist among the most polished nations, be more rapidly erased? Could not the blessings of civilization be thus more uniformly distributed; and by gradually introducing among the inhabitants of the country those advantages which the progress of knowledge impart, might not the interval which separates them from the polished and happy portion of the nation, be filled up?

For the Monthly Magazine.

An ACCOUNT *of the* HOUSES *of* INDUSTRY *in* FLANDERS. *From the late* TRAVELS *of* CAMUS.

AT Strasbourg, and in most of the great towns through Flanders, houses of industry are established, with a view to extirpate idleness, beggary, and vagabonds. These workhouses are, in every respect, master-pieces of moral and political economy.

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In one of the largeſt of the ſuppreſſed convents, they have fixed in the kitchen a kiln to prepare cheap ſoups. In the rooms of the ground-floor are ſet up looms for weaving. In the galleries and ſleeping-rooms are placed wheels and machines for ſpinning; and, where the ſize will admit it, they form eating-rooms, and reſerve a part for chambers, in which ſome ſlight works, ſuch as plaiting of ſtraw, and making hats, may be performed; or for correction.

At eight in the morning the gates are opened, and there enter men and women of every age, who have no work in the town; mothers with their families; ſervants out of place; labourers who have no maſter; and children whoſe fathers and mothers, becauſe of the labours neceſſary for their ſubſiſtence, cannot have an eye over them. After this voluntary entrance the police-officers traverſe the town, and ſend every beggar and idle perſon they meet with to the houſes of induſtry.

As they paſs over the threſhold of the door, an account is taken of them for a ſhare in the diſtribution of the ſoup, bread and water. There is no need of ſtrength or talent to give a right to this barely neceſſary refreſhment, but afterwards every perſon who is able is put to work, and receives wages and an augmentation of food. His pay is proportioned to his capacity, but, nevertheleſs, it is fixed below what is given in private manufactories, that the bait of a little higher wages may rouſe the workman, and engage him, by removing to a manufactory, to leave his place vacant in the workhouſe. The workmen are ranged in two rows: an inſpector overſees every room. The following arrangment is what I have ſeen in many of theſe houſes of induſtry.

A woman enters with four or five children: the eldeſt ſits down at the wheel and ſpins; the ſecond, at ſome ſteps diſtance, picks wool or cotton; the third, whoſe arms cannot reach to turn the wheel with one hand, and to ſtretch out the other to carry the thread round the bobbin, moves the wheel, while a little comrade carries the wool or cotton to the other end of the beam; the fourth child, ſcarcely two years old, is in a cradle, which the mother rocks with her foot; the fifth hangs at the breaſt, and ſhe ſupports it with her left hand, while with her right ſhe turns a ſpindle. In ſome houſes of induſtry, that the children might not diſturb the workmen, they are put all together in the winter into a chamber, and in the ſummer into a garden, where their laughs and cries drown one another's noiſe. The old women have the charge of them, and divert them and ſcold them. In the intervals between the hours of labour the mothers viſit them, and thoſe who are nurſes, at the proper times, give the little ones ſuck.

So the day runs out. At eight in the evening the doors are opened, and all withdraw. They come again the ſucceeding days, having acquired more aptitude for work; or the manufactories wanting more hands, the workmen quit the ſchool of induſtry to attach themſelves to a manufacturer. In the mean time the habit of begging is loſt, and a habit of labour is formed; and ſo he who was a degraded being, a burden to himſelf, and injurious to ſociety, becomes a man uſeful to himſelf and others.

The old, who are utterly incapable of labour, are taken into a houſe which is called the depot of mendicity. Soup, bread, and water are given them. They wear on the arm a red ſtrip, to ſhew that they were mendicants. They never ſtir out. I have ſeen in this houſe ſixty perſons, men and women. The men in their amended ſtate have no reſemblance to the former mendicants. The marks of wretchedneſs are more ſtrongly impreſſed on the perſons of the women.—There is a deſign to eſtabliſh another depot, where the accommodations will be worſe, and in which ſhall be ſhut up thoſe who, having perſiſted in begging, notwithſtanding all the meaſures adopted to afford them aſſiſtance, ſhall be condemned to be detained by the tribunal of correction.

T.

For the Monthly Magazine.

A DESCRIPTION *of the* ISLAND *and* CITY *of* MALTA. *By* CITIZEN ROBERT, CHIEF PHYSICIAN *to the* MILITARY HOSPITAL *of* MALTA.

(*Concluded from page* 492 *of vol.* xviii.)

AFTER having deſcribed the topography of Malta, noticed the cauſes which influence the health of its inhabitants; after having conſidered the Malteſe in their phyſical, moral, and political condition, I ought naturally to treat of the diſeaſes to which they are ſubject.

Malta is by its ſituation remarkably ſalubrious; epidemic affections rarely occur; but the ſame diſeaſes return every year, with more or leſs virulence, according to the nature and conſtitution of the ſeaſon, which all partake more or leſs of a bilious character. Genuine inflammatory

diſorders

diſorders are ſeldom preſent in this iſland; during the ſpring, however, bilious remittent fevers prevail, which are ſometimes attended with ſymptoms of inflammation. Of all the ſeaſons, ſummer in this climate is the moſt healthy; but at the beginning of autumn, and during part of winter, fevers of a putrid and malignant type are prevalent, which carry off the patient in two or three days, if ſpeedy relief be not afforded. Continued remittent and intermittent fevers, of a very bad kind, which are ſometimes complicated with diarrhœas and dyſenteries, frequently prevail at the ſame time, and which appear to be imported from the country, and particularly from the diſtrict contiguous to the great port termed La Marſe. Phthiſical, and ſtill more eſpecially hemorrhoidal affections are very common at Malta; whilſt, on the contrary, gout, itch, *tinea capitis*, *goitres*, and ſcrophula, ſeldom occur.

Weavers, ſpinners of cotton, &c. who carry on their employments in damp confined apartments, are frequently afflicted with rheumatic complaints; and I have even ſometimes ſeen the French ſoldiers deprived of the uſe of their limbs from being expoſed to ſimilar cauſes after long marches.

Lues venerea is extremely common, and not unfrequently complicated with other diſorders: as for the ſmall-pox, ſeveral years will ſometimes elapſe between their appearance in this iſland, but when once imported they prove very deſtructive; and at Malta diſeaſes run through their different ſtages with aſtoniſhing rapidity. The periodical movements which take place in a diſeaſed ſtate of the human body are much more obvious in this iſland than in France, and the uſual criſes are by ſweat and urine.

The bile, which predominates in almoſt every malady, requires to be ſpeedily evacuated; hence it is that the cure is generally begun by the adminiſtration of an emetic, for which purpoſe ipecacuanha is moſtly employed. As the ſyſtem is almoſt always rendered very irritable by the long continued effects of heat, the Malteſe phyſicians ſeldom employ any cathartics but thoſe of the mildeſt kind, ſuch as oil of ſweet almonds, and ſimilar aperients.—The remedy held in the higheſt eſtimation among them, and which I myſelf have frequently employed with the greateſt ſucceſs, is iced water. Bleeding and bliſtering are rarely practiſed; whilſt, on the contrary, the uſe of the cautery is very common, by which practice the moſt beneficial effects are frequently produced. As in this climate diſeaſes readily aſſume a putrid character, attended with delirium, it muſt be obvious that the moſt vigilant attention will be neceſſary in their treatment, more eſpecially to ventilation and cleanlineſs. In acute maladies wine is not only prohibited, but the ſtricteſt antiphlogiſtic regimen enjoined; demulcents conſtitute the baſis of the treatment. It is with ſatisfaction that I am enabled, from my own experience, to bear honourable teſtimony to the ſkill and ſagacity of the Malteſe phyſicians, having adopted, with complete ſucceſs, the mode of treatment employed by them in different diſeaſes during the time I remained in the iſland.—Temperance is the beſt preſervative againſt the maladies of which I have ſpoken: "Valetudo ſuſtentatur notitia ſui corporis et obſervatione quæ res aut prodeſſe ſoleant aut obeſſe, et continentia in victu omni atque cultu corporis, tuendi cauſa, et prætermittendis voluptatibus." Theſe rules are ſtill more eſſential to ſtrangers than the natives, who, eſpecially on firſt landing upon the iſland, ſhould be cautious to avoid expoſure to the damp air of the night; they ought alſo to relinquiſh the uſe of ſpirituous liquors, live chiefly on vegetables, and eat only a very ſmall portion of animal food. That paſſion, to the indulgence of which the licentiouſneſs of the Malteſe females offers ſo many temptations, muſt likewiſe be reſiſted as highly injurious. The employment of freſh or ſalt-water baths, and the liberal uſe of iced-water, is a ſalutary practice that ſhould never be omitted; and in order to avoid the influence of the ſirocco, recourſe muſt be had to thoſe means of which experience has taught the utility to the natives themſelves. By an attention to theſe circumſtances, diſeaſes may in general be avoided, and life protracted to the lateſt period. Whilſt, by a ſtrict adherence to the rules of temperance, the health of armies is preſerved in warm countries, intemperance deſtroys more lives than either fire or ſword; a ſtriking illuſtration of which is furniſhed by the French, during the blockade of this iſland, who, notwithſtanding the hardſhips they underwent during the year 8, remained perfectly healthy, whilſt the beſiegers, amongſt an equal number of troops, who were ſupplied with every neceſſary, had three hundred and fifty patients on entering the city after our capitulation.

To render a city ſalubrious, ſaid Hippocrates, it ſhould have a north-eaſt expoſure, and not be too much crowded with inhabitants; it ſhould, beſides, be well

well ventilated, and built on a ſtony ſoil; its walls and ramparts ſhould not be too high, neither ſhould it be ſurrounded with foreſts, trees, or riſing grounds, which can impede the free circulation of the air; the houſes ought to be of a moderate height; the ſtreets broad, with the principal openings from the ſouth-eaſt to the north-weſt, and from the north-eaſt to the ſouth-weſt; the public walks ſhould be planted with trees, having orchards and kitchen-gardens interſperſed in their vicinity. Thoſe manufactures producing fetid exhalations ſhould be carried on entirely without the city, and on the loweſt ſide of the river, where ſlaughter houſes, church-yards, lazarettoes, and hoſpitals, ſhould likewiſe be erected. Theſe principles are fully diſcuſſed in an excellent Elementary Treatiſe on Health, by Citizen Tourtelle, but who, unfortunately for the progreſs of ſcience, was carried off by a premature death.

We find united in Malta almoſt all thoſe advantages of which I have ſpoken, except that the public walks are not ſurrounded with trees; the church-yards likewiſe merit the attention of the magiſtrates, and, in particular, the abſurd and dangerous practice of burying the dead within the churches requires to be corrected. Their lazarettoes cannot be better conducted; and the ſtrictneſs with which the laws of quarantine are enforced, afford perfect ſecurity to the inhabitants of the city.

The hoſpital is ſituated towards the north-eaſt, at the loweſt part of the city, near the entrance of the great port, and on an elevation about forty feet above the level of the ſea. It covers a conſiderable extent of ground, being compoſed of three diſtinct buildings contiguous to each other, with two courts. The firſt, called Phalanga, is of a very irregular figure; the ſecond is a ſquare; and the third is in the form of a parallelogram, which by the prolongation of one of its ſides forms a ſecond, in which the great ward is ſituated. In the next building we find a ſmall ward adjoining to the large one, and in the two others are apartments for the attendants, and on the firſt ſtory the wards for the wounded. The court which is in the middle of theſe three buildings, and from which the ſtone had been dug for the erection of the hoſpital, is about twenty five feet in height. On a level with this court, and under the great ward, is an apartment of the ſame height and dimenſions, called the magazine, which receives light and air from the court by means of large windows and ventilators conſtructed on its ſummit. Underneath this magazine is a cellar, lighted only from the court above, and nearly on a level with the ſea. At the north-eaſt extremity of the magazine are the kitchen and the diſpenſary, which are ſeparated by a wall, and to which we deſcend, as well as into the court, by means of a large and commodious ſtaircaſe. This court is ſurrounded by the four internal ſides of the parallelogram, and is, as I have already obſerved, twenty-five feet below the level of the building; they are ornamented by large corridors, two of which are covered, and the other two ſupported by ſuperb ſtone balluſtrades.

This hoſpital contains ten wards. The great ward is appropriated to fever patients, and contains one hundred and thirty-ſix beds, the magazine one hundred and twenty-ſix, the ſmall ward twenty-four, Saint Joſeph forty, the new ward twenty; three wards are appropriated for the wounded, containing eighty beds; and the Phalanga, into which venereal patients are alone received, one hundred and twenty beds, which gives a total of five hundred and forty-ſix beds. All the wards are paved, the ceilings are very elevated, the windows large, and furniſhed with plain linen curtains; they are always left open except during rain, high wind, or extreme heat. At the ſide of each bed is a receſs, containing a night-table, and each patient is provided with a ſmall cheſt to contain his effects. The beds were furniſhed with curtains and teſters of cotton, which I cauſed to be removed, as well as the pictures with which the great ward was adorned. I likewiſe found it neceſſary, in order to produce free ventilation, to open a communication between the great ward and the phalanga, by means of large openings in the partition wall which ſeparates theſe buildings, and I cauſed ventilators to be conſtructed in the oppoſite ſide of the phalanga correſponding to theſe openings. Previous to theſe alterations I frequently remarked that among the fever patients the diſeaſe aſſumed a different type, according to the different wards in which they were placed. In thoſe wherein there was not a free circulation of air, remittent fevers quickly degenerated into continued, and continued into putrid, and relapſes were frequent. In each extremity of the great ward is a ſtaircaſe leading to a vault, into which is thrown all kind of filth, but which, being immediately waſhed into the ſea, produces no diſagreeable odour. In the two courts are ciſterns

for

for water, and in the firſt a ſuperb fountain, from which water is ſupplied to the kitchen and laboratory.

I cannot finiſh this deſcription without ſpeaking of the pharmacy, which is ſituated on the ſouth ſide of the firſt building. Without mentioning the inconvenience of this ſituation, I ſhall only obſerve, that the laboratory is too ſmall, and the magazine for medicines too damp, and extremely ill lighted.

Such is the hoſpital of Malta, ſo much boaſted during the government of the Knights; theſe praiſes, however, it muſt be evident, could only be beſtowed on its internal economy and regulations. In fact, the patients were attended with the greateſt care, and the moſt perfect propriety was obſerved throughout the eſtabliſhment; the unfortunate of every country were received into it, and attended by the phyſicians with the moſt exemplary care and aſſiduity.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE perceived with much ſatisfaction in your excellent Miſcellany the able and candid defence of Mr. Hunter, of Bengal (whom I have the pleaſure to know, and whoſe talents I highly reſpect), by his friend A. B. of Mancheſter, againſt the petulant and unfounded attack upon him by M. Anquetil du Perron, in a work which I have not ſeen. It will ſcarcely eſcape the obſervation of any of your numerous readers, that this illiberal attack on Mr. Hunter is in fact aimed at the memory of the late Sir William Jones (whoſe death, by every one who knew him, in which number I had the good fortune to be placed, will be conſidered as perhaps the greateſt individual loſs to literature which it could have ſuſtained), for the caſtigation he inflicted on Perron in the "Letter" addreſſed to him above thirty years ago, in anſwer to the aſperſions of ſome of the members of Oxford, in the Preliminary Diſcourſe to his Travels. Neither can it eſcape remark that this "unfledged arrow" is not diſcharged till the ſubject at which it is levelled is beyond the reach of praiſe or of cenſure, a reflection that muſt carry conviction to every candid mind that Perron was conſcious of his injuſtice, and of the refutation it would have received from the pen of that moſt able and learned writer. Thoſe who have heard Sir William Jones ſpeak of Perron, well know that he held the talents of that vain and malignant author in very low eſtimation; and in the elegant and inſtructive Life of Sir William, juſt publiſhed by Lord Teignmouth, it is mentioned, that on being aſked if he ſaw Perron when he was at Paris, he replied, "No; that Perron appeared ſtudiouſly to avoid meeting him."

Allow me to ſet A. B. right where he ſays that "a thorough knowledge of the Perſian language is indiſpenſable to admiſſion as a member of the Aſiatic Society." A knowledge of the Aſiatic languages is certainly a recommendation for that ſituation, but many of the members certainly neither are or pretend to be acquainted with them.

In a late Monthly or Gentleman's Magazine, but which I cannot at preſent recollect or put my hand on, I obſerved, on the etymology of the word "gazette," a writer affirm it to be pure Perſian, and that it means "ſelect." If he will be kind enough to mention his authority, or ſend it to the ſame Magazine in Perſian characters, it would oblige your conſtant reader and admirer, R. E. R.

October 30, 1804.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN one of your Magazines, ſome months ſince, I remember reading an account of an Agricultural Society being eſtabliſhed at Philadelphia, Pennſylvania, North America. I believe it ſhould have been, that an American Board of Agriculture was eſtabliſhed at the city of Waſhington in February, 1803.

In No. 119, for September, 1804, it is ſtated that Mr. Morris, Governor of New York, delivered a diſcourſe over the body of General Hamilton. Moyan Lewis is Governor of that State, and Mr. Morris's name is Gouverneur Morris, by which I ſuppoſe the miſtake has been made; he never was Governor of New York, but has been many years a member from that State to Congreſs as a ſenator, but is not in any office now. I remain your's, &c.

A CONSTANT READER

Dec. 6, 1804.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR

AS the following query will occupy but a ſmall ſpace in your Magazine, I truſt to your goodneſs to inſert it.

Were horſe-ſhoes in uſe before the time of Pliny, the naturaliſt? If they were not —when were they firſt adopted?

Yours, &c.

Oct. 17, 1804. VETERINARIUS.

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

Is the Proposition, That any Thing asserted to be Material can act at a Distance, an Absurdity, or Contradiction, or is it not?

DO not accuse me of again involving you and your readers in a metaphysical controversy. I was not the mover of the former; and it rests with you to stop this when you please.

But I wish to lay before the public the underwritten extracts from Professor Robison's Elements of Mechanical Philosophy,* a work every way far beyond my praise, and perhaps the best vindication which has yet appeared of the illustrious Newton. I may be pardoned, at least, for selecting one controvertible point from such an accumulation of irrefragable truths.

In p. 345 Dr. Robison has said—"Newton was as anxious as any person not to ascribe inherent gravity to *matter*, or to assert that a body could act on another at a distance without some mechanical intervention. It is difficult to know Newton's precise meaning by the word *action*. In very strict language it is absurd to say that *matter* can act at all, in contact, or at a distance. But if one should assert, that the condition of a particle *a* cannot depend upon a particle *b* at a distance from it, hardly any person will say that he makes this assertion from a clear perception of the absurdity of the contrary proposition. Should a person say, that the mere presence of the particle *b* is a sufficient reason for *a* approaching it, it will be difficult to prove the assertion to be absurd."

To this I have nothing to oppose but a short and simple observation. Were I, or any one, to contend that the particle *b* acted *when* it had no existence, I believe this would be generally thought absurd. Why it should be thought less absurd to suppose it to act *where* it has no existence, I can perceive no reason, except that we are more familiarized to one order of perceptive relations than to another; to the intellectual abstract relation of *time* more than to that of *space*. But, to speak Aristotelically, the one conditional category seems quite as necessary as the other; and a body may as well act *when* it is not as *where* it is not. And indeed the Professor properly admits the analogy between our ideas of *time* and *space*; the one as a relation of co-existence, the other of succession; as Newton has distinguished it.

Action, at a distance, can be only moral action, whereby *a* is the occasion of the act of *b*, by encouraging that act by presence and manifested concurrence of volition and tender of support. *Physical*, or *proper* and *direct Action*, can only be by actual presence, or impulse of contact either of the body itself, its emanations, or intervening matter. But that *gravitation* is not the effect of actual contact between the gravitating bodies, is intuitively evident in every instance other than that of the attraction of *cohesion*, and may be proved even as to that. That it is not an emanation, Dr. Robison has proved:* that it is not the result of a chain of impulse by intervening bodies, or *media*, Keil has proved. Bodies therefore do not really act at a distance; and, as Dr. Robison says, it is absurd to say, in strict language, that bodies act at all.

But if there be no action of bodies, there is no re-action; for one of these is relative and reciprocal, and necessarily presupposes the other.

And if the mere presence of *b* be a sufficient reason for *a*'s approaching it, this brings us to the Leibnitzian Theory; or, in other words, *b* has only an occasional relation to the phenomenon *a*; and in no sense produces it, but is merely the arbitrary sign or symbol appointed by the Deity to indicate that *a* will be produced according to a pre-established harmony of *phenomena*, necessary to guide us in the production of effects; or, in other words, to use the correctly philosophic language of the Professor himself (page 83), "to us *matter* is a mere *phænomenon*."

We know nothing but of *powers*; and we can trace the principle and estimate the force of these only by their effects.—Thus far the Professor will agree with me; and perhaps we shall not differ when I add, that we have no idea of *power* but as referable to *mind*.

I take *matter*, therefore, to be merely a *phænomenon*, appointed to limit the conditions and pre-indicate the result of those practicable problems which it is permitted to us to solve; or, in other words, of all the sensible effects which we either produce or experience.

If a body can act where it is not, then place a particle *a*, indefinitely small, at a distance greater than any particular assignable distance from any particle or system in the universe; and this solitary particle acts upon all these, and every par-

* Edinburgh, 1804.

* Page 686-91.

ticle in the univerſe upon it. Try to conceive this upon any mechanical or material principle.

Mechaniſm ſuppoſes contiguity of parts. *Chemical action* ſuppoſes indefinitely ſmall diſtances. *Gravitation* infinitely diſagrees from either, and is not reconcileable to any ſuppoſition which can be regularly deduced or conſiſtently inferred from any properties aſcribable to *matter*. Whatever, in the reſult, becomes of *materialiſm*, either *ſimple* or *mixt*, the Newtonian Philoſophy, founded in the relations of the *phænomena*, is not in the leaſt ſhaken or affected by it. I am, Sir, your's, &c.

CAPEL LOFFT.

January 9, 1805.

P. S. I am grieved that a reſpectable Correſpondent ſhould be diſſatisfied with what I have ſaid reſpecting Mr. Hollis. I was not conſcious of an arrangement which could admit of the miſconſtruction intimated with regard to Mr. Wakefield. And reſpecting Mr. Wakefield, I ſtated as I thought, and ſtill think, ſubſtantially, and I believe literally, on the beſt authority.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOU will much oblige me by giving a place, in your next Number, to the following communication, which has been addreſſed to me by that highly reſpected character, Major Cartwright; of the value of whoſe good opinion I am by no means inſenſible, and whoſe undeviating attachment to the great intereſts of mankind moſt of your readers muſt have often witneſſed.

The note to which the letter refers, was written by Mr. Wakefield, on a paſſage in the "Imitation of Juvenal," which forms a part of the Appendix to the Continuation of his Memoirs. As no perſon could be leſs diſpoſed to advance a good cauſe by the ſlighteſt miſrepreſentation than the author of that note, ſo I can anſwer for my friend, with whom I am joined, in the conduct of the late publication, as well as for myſelf, that we ſhall be thankful for any corrections which may enable us to complete, as far as is in our power, his juſt and honourable intentions.

I remain, Sir, Your's,

I. T. RUTT.

Royſton, Jan. 10. 1805.

Chaſe Green, Enfield,
Dec. 3, 1804.

Dear Sir,

The Memoirs of the Life of Gilbert Wakefield, in vindicating the fame of a perſecuted man, who ſhone an honour to our age and nation, will gratify the feelings of every liberal mind; but in the tendency of thoſe Memoirs to inſpire the preſent and future generations with a taſte for literature, a reverence for truth and integrity, an enlightened and ſteady attachment to liberty, and a conviction of the ſerenity and happineſs reſulting from genuine religion, they are an ineſtimable treaſure.

With theſe ſentiments of that work, you will not be ſurprized at my communicating to you an error I laſt night diſcovered, in hopes that, in any future edition, it may be corrected.

In the note, vol. 2. p. 433, it is ſaid, that "Holt, the publiſher of the Newark Journal, was impriſoned in Newgate, for reprinting, without alteration, a pamphlet by Major Cartwright; to which the miniſter, (Mr. Pitt) as a member of a political ſociety, had given countenance and circulation. The conſequence to this young man was, the ruin of his affairs, and death in a ſhort time after."

True, indeed, it is, that the paper (for it was a ſingle ſheet) had been written by me, and at my requeſt publiſhed in a Leeds Newſpaper in 1783: true it is, that the proſecution proved the ruin of Holt's affairs; and no leſs true I hold it to be, that his impriſonment was the cauſe of his premature death: but, ill as I have learned from experience, to think of the Miniſter that has been mentioned, as I wiſh not to ſee added to the heavy accuſations againſt him, a grain of untruth, it is proper I ſhould correct that part of the ſtatement, which ſpeaks of the publication of my paper having had his "countenance and circulation." Of its original appearance he certainly had no knowledge; and, for cogent reaſons, I am convinced he never could have promoted, in any way, its publication.

The paper, Sir, was an exhortation in favour of parliamentary reformation; and contained not a ſentiment in which, ſo long as I hold the uſe of reaſon, I ſhall not glory. In the year in which it was written, "a political ſociety" did indeed give it "countenance and circulation" to a wide extent: I ſpeak of the Society for Conſtitutional Information; but Mr. Pitt never was a member of that ſociety, nor as I imagine of any other, having ſimilar objects.

Mr. Wakefield, in common with the public in general, had, as I conceive, been led into the error I have noticed, by a ſpeech made by one of the counſel of Mr. Holt. Where that error really originated, I know not; but as often as it has been mentioned in my hearing, it has been contradicted; a circumſtance which, had it been known to the ſincere votary of truth, whoſe loſs we deplore, would aſſuredly have prevented his adoption of the report.

Holt had republiſhed the paper in queſtion without

without my knowledge; nor was I apprized of it until applied to on his behalf, to prove that he was not the author. With that intent I appeared at his trial, but my intended evidence was rejected, as inadmiſſible; on the ground, that ſuch evidence would not diſprove the act of publication.

Powerful indeed is the prevalence of faſhion! While the Miniſter, in 1783, had the reputation of a reformer, exhortations to reformation, as things not merely innocent but meritorious, were widely circulated by wiſe and virtuous men; whereas, in 1794, when the ſame Miniſter was no longer a reformer, but had made war upon ſuch as were, the good men and true, of whom our juries were compoſed, condemned ſuch exhortations as contrary to good manners and morals. But faſhions are ſaid to reſemble, in ſome degree, the ſeaſons, by coming round again after intervals of abſence; and perhaps the day is not far diſtant, when we reformers ſhall again acknowledge our obligations to Mr. Pitt. While climbing to power, he helped to keep parliamentary reformation in faſhion by his arguments; ſo, having attained the object of his ambition, he has ſince given tenfold ſtrength to our conviction of its neceſſity, by his actions. Let us not therefore deſpair of the return of a faſhion, that would do as much honour to our taſte as to our wiſdom. I remain, dear Sir

Your moſt obedient ſervant,

JOHN CARTWRIGHT.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

OBSERVING, in your Magazine, for October, 1803, page 264 5, the reſult of Mr. Bevan's experiments, in "*curing the Smut in Wheat*;" and having beſtowed much time, and no inconſiderable expence, for the ſame purpoſe, I here furniſh you with a detail of my obſervations and experiments, warranting them to be real matters of fact. As ſuch, they are at your ſervice.

In the year 1798, being about to commence farming, and, in this inſtance, indulging a ſpirit of ſpeculation too far, I formed an idea, that the ſmut in wheat could not be a matter of that high importance which my neighbours repreſented it to be; and in this I was partly confirmed, by recollecting, that none of the other kinds of grain were ſubject to the ſame kind of deterioration or degeneracy.

Accordingly, I adopted, as my guide, on this occaſion, the idea of well dreſſing my ſeed corn, and ſowing it in its dry natural ſtate. This plan I purſued two years, without obſerving a ſingle ſmut; in the third year, however, to my ſorrow and my loſs, the ſmuts appeared ſo numerous, that, at leaſt, one ear in four or five was as black as ſoot! This was a ſerious matter to me, and forthwith I began my experiments. It muſt be obſerved all along, that from firſt to laſt, I never changed my ſeed-wheat, bad as it was now become; my principal aim was, how to cure it. To make myſelf acquainted, however, if poſſible, to what degree of degeneracy wheat, in this ſtate, might arrive, I ſowed, next year, a ſmall quantity (a rood) of my ſmutty corn in its dry ſtate; the reſult was, three-fourths of the crop was ſmutty: the next year I ſowed another ſmall quantity (in the ſame ſtate) of the preceding year's produce, when, obſerving all the ears, or moſt of them, to be perfectly yellow (which indicates, that, when come to maturity, they will be ſmutty), and the ſtraw a dark bottle-green, I ordered the corn to be mown green, for horſes. From this it would appear, that wheat would, in time, ſo far degenerate, as not even to yield a ſingle acre of ſound corn! What is the reaſon, I ſhall not pretend to ſay.

I will now lay before you the reſult of my endeavours for a cure or remedy to the ſmutty corn which I had the third crop, from the year 1798, or the firſt year of the ſmut's appearing. My firſt plan was, to dreſs well, with a ſtrong blaſt, then to waſh off the whole in water, wherein was as much common ſalt as would ſerve an egg: after the liquor was run clear off, I mixed among the wheat as much quick lime as made it tolerably dry, and proper for ſowing.

This, on being ſown, produced a good crop; there were, however, a few ſtraggling ſmuts, but none to hinder the ſale of it in the leaſt. Another year commencing, I took ſome of this laſt mentioned wheat (that contained a few ſtraggling ears of ſmut), and having it well dreſſed, I poured upon a quantity thereof as much old urine, or chamber-lye, as I ſuppoſed it would imbibe, and, letting it remain about half an hour, I drained it, and mixed it with as much quick lime (newly ſlaked) as would make it nearly dry, and fit for ſowing; I then committed it to the ground, and in the harveſt I perceived no ſmuts—having completely effected a cure* upon my ſmutty wheat!

Adlingfleet, J. TYSON, Vicar.
Dec. 9, 1804.

N. B. The wheat thus mixed with urine

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* I had twelve acres of wheat this year.

and quick lime muſt be ſown within ſix hours after being mixed, otherwiſe it will ferment, and the vegetating power be totally deſtroyed.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

OBSERVING, among the curious anecdotes with which your readers are occaſionally entertained, a ſhort paſſage on the early hiſtory of Newſpapers, I take the liberty of preſenting you with a ſhort paſſage from Tacitus's Annals (l. xvi. c. 22.) where ſomething of the kind is evidently hinted at as in vogue among the ancient Romans. It is in the reign of Nero, in the year of Rome 819, or, according to our preſent reckoning, in 66; when the hiſtorian, in ſumming together the heads of the charge brought by Coſſutianus Capito againſt Thraſea, puts theſe words into the mouth of the accuſer:

"DIURNA *populi Romani* per provincias, per exercitus, curatius leguntur, ut noſcatur quid Thraſea *non* fecerit."

"The journals of the Roman people are read both in the provinces and armies with avidity, only that it may be known to what exceſs Thraſea has *not* advanced."

It is poſſible that ſome of your claſſic readers may recollect, among the fond companions of their youth, ſome paſſage of a ſimilar nature, which may throw light upon the point in queſtion. In theſe journals, did any ſuch remain, the private life of the Romans might be more minutely and diſtinctly ſeen than in any one of their hiſtorians.

Your's,
INDAGATOR.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN looking over your intereſting Magazine of this month, I obſerved, in page 58, a receipt for making a cheap and permanent paint; which, by the ſimplicity of its ingredients, and probability of its ſucceſs, induced me to think it might be well ſubſtituted for that expenſive article now in uſe. I, therefore, tried the experiment; but either from my not ſufficiently underſtanding the method of mixing the ſeveral ingredients (I, however, cloſely followed the preſcription), or from ſome error in the receipt, it did not produce the deſired effect, but the compoſition turned to curds. By giving, therefore, in your next Number, a more full explanation of the circumſtance, you will greatly oblige

A PROMOTER OF USEFUL DISCOVERIES.
Auguſt 11, 1804.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AMONG the deſiderata of Engliſh literature, we muſt ſtill reckon a complete hiſtory of our ancient architecture. The different eſſays which have been written on the ſubject, however elegantly penned, are too diſtinct in their views to be united in a ſingle treatiſe: and we are forced to reſt contented with the incidental obſervations of two or three writers, whoſe time was never methodically employed in its inveſtigation.

My preſent object is to preſent your readers with a few extracts from the manuſcript letters of Dr. Littleton, afterwards Biſhop of Exeter. They relate principally to ſpecimens of the Saxon æra, and may ſerve as an agreeable appendage to the remarks of Meſſrs. Bentham, Warton, Groſe, and Milner.

Your's,
Y.

DR. LYTTLETON *to the* REV. MR. COLE, *of* MILTON.

"*Hagley Hall, Sept.* 19, 1741.

"——I wiſhed for you this morning, while I was viewing, with a friend, St. Kenelm's chapel. It has very near all the marks of being built before the Conqueſt, which Stavely gives us. The ancient door was at the weſt end, under the tower-ſteeple, through which you entered, down ſteps, into the chapel. The battlements on the ſteeple have the greateſt ſigns of antiquity I ever ſaw.

DR. LYTTLETON *to* MR. GEORGE BALLARD, *of* CAMPDEN.

"*Buxton Wells, Sept.* 2, 1748.

"SIR,

"I am favoured with your's of the 20th ult. and pleaſed to find you have had ſo agreeable a jaunt into Hertfordſhire. In my way from London to Hagley, I viewed the abbey church of St. Alban's, but ſhould have ſeen it with double ſatisfaction, had you been with me. You ſay you met with nothing either there or in the neighbouring churches that looked like Saxon architecture. Surely the pillars and arches in the croſs ailes of the abbey church are of that age, or, at leaſt, earlier than Henry the Firſt's time. From ſeve-

ral obſervations I have lately made on the ſtyle of architecture, in our oldeſt churches and caſtles, I am pretty much convinced, that the three firſt Norman Kings made no alteration in the form of their buildings from that of the Saxons, excepting the ornamental mouldings of the windows (ſuch as we find in the chancel of St. Peter's in the Eaſt,* and Iffley, Weſt End), which ſeem to be the earlieſt mode of the Saxon times. If you will look into Drake's Hiſtory of York (which if it be not in the Bodley, is in the Univerſity College library), you will be pleaſed to find, at p. 308, a print of St. Margaret's church porch, in that city, exactly reſembling the weſt end of the Iffley:† the mouldings contain the figures of the Zodiack, and groteſques which ſhew a luxuriancy of fancy almoſt equal to that of ſome of our beſt poets; as Spenſer, &c. See alſo page 33, in the Appendix, ſection the laſt, where there is a reference to the Aynſty map, page 380, in which you will find depicted the old Saxon cathedral of York, as a device for a ſeal. Here we find the ſemicircular arches, and low capped towers, like thoſe at St. Peter's, before-mentioned. Did you obſerve an aral tomb, on the left hand, in the ſouth aile, juſt as you enter St. Alban's church, the flat ſtone of which is compoſed of a ſort of marble full of ſhells, like what is found in this county, and Whichwood foreſt, in Oxfordſhire (though the ſpecies of the ſhells are different from both), and the ſide and end ſtones conſiſt of a fine oriental granite. This tomb is, doubtleſs, very ancient, and very remarkable for the above mentioned materials; as we hardly find any before the reign of King James the Firſt, or rather his ſucceſſor, but what were compoſed of our country materials. I ſuppoſe you ſurveyed the ruins of the famous Verulam, and did not overlook the fine monument of the great Lord Bacon, at St. Michael's church."

"*Hagley, Sept.* 20, 1749.

"I had the ſatisfaction of viewing ſome noble Saxon remains, in my way from the north; one very conſiderable, I may venture to ſay, I firſt diſcovered, viz. the pariſh church of Tutbury, in the county of Stafford; for although Mr. Erdeſwick and Dr. Plott make great mention of the famous caſtle there, yet not a ſingle remark do they vouchſafe on this venerable piece of Saxon architecture; except the eaſt front, and part of the ſouth, with about one-third of the tower, the whole, both within and without, is Saxon. The pillars (of which there are two rows) are as thick as thoſe in the choir at Chriſt church, Oxford; the weſt front is very ſpacious, the door-way as large as into moſt cathedrals, and the mouldings within the arch nearly reſemble thoſe at Iffley, but the workmanſhip ruder, whence I conjecture it is a more ancient ſtructure. The windows above the weſt door are full of moſt curious ornaments; they conſiſt of three in number, viz. a large one between two ſmall ones; and the latter are exactly like ſome which you ſhewed me in the Saxon MS. at the Bodley.

"I ſaw the city of York to great advantage, having Dr Drake, the author of the Hiſtory of Eboracum, for my *Ciceroni*. We traverſed every part of it together, and a delicious repaſt it afforded me both of Roman and Gothic antiquities. The crypta, under the cathedral (which he has taken no notice of in his ſurvey), are, in every particular, ſimilar to the arches and pillars in St. Grimbald's chapel, under St. Peter's in the Eaſt; from hence I convinced him that they were part of the old Saxon church; and from hence, alſo, is an undoubted proof that Mauritius his church of St. Paul's, London (erected temp. Will. I.), was not the firſt church that was built on arches, notwithſtanding William of Malmeſbury's bold aſſertion on this point. I hope ſoon to have a drawing of this, and of a Saxon porch alſo, which leads into a modern chapel and bridge at York."

DR. LYTTLETON *to* MR. COLE.

"*Hill-ſtreet, Dec.* 29, 1750.

"I fear your reaſons for Tutbury church being the priory church are unanſwerable. The allowing it to be ſo, unhinges all my hypotheſis of the Saxon archi

* In Oxford.

† Drake's Hiſtory of York ſays, that the porch of St. Margaret's, York, was originally brought from the diſſolved hoſpital of St. Nicholas without the city walls. Like Iffley, the figures on the outer moulding of the arch way conſiſt of the twelve ſigns, mixed with other emblems of a more fantaſtic kind. The hoſpital of St. Nicholas was, at leaſt, as ancient as the time of Maud, who was a benefactreſs to it: and one would almoſt be inclined to think, that the porch now at St. Margaret's, was by the ſame artiſts who executed that at Iffley, they have ſo great a ſimilarity of pattern. Iffley is known to have been built by a Biſhop of Lincoln, toward the cloſe of the twelfth century.

architecture. The great difficulty on the queſtion is, how to diſtinguiſh between the Saxon buildings and thoſe of the two and three firſt Norman Kings? For I am convinced the Saxon ſtyle and mode of building prevailed generally till the middle of Henry the Firſt's reign."

DR. LYTTLETON *to* MR. G. BALLARD.

"*Sunninghill, Auguſt* 4, 1750.

"In my way from Oxford to this place, I met with ſome fine Saxon architecture, in the church of Chekinder, in Oxfordſhire. The altar ſtands in an alcove, in the manner of that at Weſt Ham, in Eſſex, which Mr. Green can give you a particular account of, and is a very ſingular piece of antiquity. The arch, which divides the chancel from the church at Chekinden, is an exact ſemi circle, and ſupported by two very elegant pillars, not ſo thick as thoſe at Chriſt Church, but the capitals equal in beauty to any in that church."

"*Hagley, Sept.* 18, 1750.

"—— In my road from Sunninghill to Stowe, I viewed the church of Stukeley, ſome account of which you will find in Stukeley's Itinerary. It is a more complete Saxon ſtructure (though not ſo richly ornamented) even than Iffley; not a window, arch, pillar, or any other part, having undergone the leaſt alteration or addition, ſince it was firſt built, except the four pinnacles added to the top of the tower, and the church-porch.

DR. LYTTLETON *to* MR. COLE.

"*Sunninghill, near Bagſhot, July* 8, 1751.

"In my way hither I viſited the conventual church of Rumſey, in Hants; which is the compleateſt and nobleſt ſpecimen of Saxon building now remaining in England. Every part of it deſerves a particular deſcription: but I ſuppoſe you have ſeen it, therefore I need ſay no more about it; but muſt obſerve to you, that the Antiquary Society would employ their money better, in ſending an artiſt to draw and engrave this moſt curious ſtructure, than in what they have lately publiſhed."

To MR. BALLARD.

"*Berkeley-ſquare, Feb.* 5, 1752.

"Your advice to Mr. Fletcher, with relation to Cadmon, is quite right, and will, I make no doubt, fully anſwer the charge of engraving, and be the nobleſt ſpecimen of Saxon antiquity. I would not have all the drawings engraved, but thoſe only which illuſtrate the work, and point out the mode of building, habits, &c. of that age. Mr. Green will be a proper perſon to do the work."

To MR. COLE.

"*Warw. Nov.* 1, 1757.

"The preſent Dean of Durham has removed all the rubbiſh, &c. in the ſpace between the altar and the eaſt wall of the church, which was anciently called the Nine Altars (ſee Davies's Rites and Monuments); and by ſo doing, it is the moſt elegant piece of building in the whole fabric, and the only true Gothic; all the reſt being in the thick clumſy ſtyle. Rebuilding the ſpires, on the two weſtern towers, would, no doubt, be very ornamental: but the great middle tower is, at preſent, ſo deformed, that *that* requires the firſt attention of the Dean and Chapter. I propoſed to the Dean and Dr. Bland, to erect little turrets at every angle, and handſome pinnacles on the battlements, between every turret. They both approved of my advice, and ſaid they would propoſe it to their brethren. It is now ſo ugly, that at a diſtance it reſembles the remaining old tower at Oxford Caſtle; which is a ſhocking object in ſuch a noble cathedral church."

ORIGINAL POETRY.

FROM METASTASIO.

GENTLE Zephyr, as you fly,
Should you meet my lovely fair,
Softly whiſper, "you're a ſigh,"
But do not tell whoſe ſigh you are.

Limpid Streamlet, ſhould my dear
Croſs your current as you flow,
Murmuring tell her, "you're a tear,"
But not whoſe eyes have ſwoln you ſo.

J. A.

ON OPIUM.

Tranſlated from a Latin Poem.

THE medicine praiſ'd in Homer's faithful ſtrains
Still o'er the Eaſt its former fame retains.
Hence ſprightly vigour buoys the lighten'd limbs,
In ſoft delight each laughing feature ſwims,
Till ſweet repoſe o'er all the ſenſes creep,
And buſy dreams employ the bliſsful ſleep.

Now

Now thro' Elyſian fields they ſeem to go,
Where zephyrs breathe, and murmuring waters flow,
Where bluſhing flowers exhale perfume around,
And from the trees melodious warblings ſound.
Now 'mid illumin'd halls they join the dance,
And heavenly beauties dart the ſpeaking glance.
Nepenthe, hail! from antient times adored,
Let coſtlieſt gems encloſe the precious hoard;
Not India's groves ſuch juice divine diſtil,
Nor ſuch, O Bacchus! thy Falernian hill.

J. A.

ON READING THE LIFE OF COWPER.

ADDRESSED *to* MR. E———

———Plunged deep in ſorrow,
And dead to all thoſe phantom-forms of bliſs,
Which once awoke this ſoul to keen delight;
To Nature's charms, to Friendſhip's ſacred glow,
And e'en to Hope's delicious tranſports dead,
What magic power ſhall ſet the priſoner free,
And give again forgotten extacies?
Is it a dream, or do thoſe favour'd ſouls,
Who from high Heav'n inhale celeſtial light,
And beam benevolence on meaner worms,
Is it a dream, or do they round my home,
This little nook obſcure, diffuſe their beams,
Steal the torn heart once more from Mis'ry's graſp,
And bid it riſe, and glow with Virtue's fire?
Yes, 'tis Reality, the ſaint, the bard,
With ſilent awe long honour'd, and rever'd,
Diſcloſes the mild graces of his ſoul,
Refinement, tenderneſs, benevolence,
And with a charm ineffable, unfolds
All that is excellent in human kind.
I thank thee, Heaven, that earth is not ſo poor
As once I deem'd it; that there ſtill is left,
Who taſte of friendſhip's hallow'd myſteries,
Who fill domeſtic life with peace and love,
Who carry on celeſtial intercourſe,
And who, by Virtue's animating aid,
Make Life's uneven path, "a downy road;"
And though there comes an hour, an awful hour,
When Mary's ſoothing voice is heard no more,
And Cowper's throbbing ſpirit ſinks to reſt,
Yet die they cannot; renovated ſouls,
Tranſlated where the juſt made perfect dwell,
Live, riſe, and reign for ever; and when night
Veils Earth's myſterious miſeries from my view,
I ſee their ſainted forms, hear their ſoft hymns,
And fain would dream, that me, ſuch intercourſe
Denied below, they beckon to their reſt!

Hayley, this impotence of praiſe forgive,
Forgive preſumption, which thy work inſpires.
To ſnatch from mis'ry's graſp, and fling delight
Long, long untaſted o'er an ardent mind,
To thee is higher bliſs, or much I errr,
Than to beſtow on them another roſe,
Whoſe path already Fate has ſtrewed with flowers.

Friend of the ſainted Bard, farewel, farewel!
But, if perchance, when Sorrow's ſchool ſhall cloſe,
Admitted to the threſhold of the place
Where holy ſouls convene, in better ſtrains
There will I thank thee for ſuſpended grief,
For richeſt gleams of intellectual bliſs,
Lighting a darkſome paſſage to the tomb.

C—n.

VERSES

WRITTEN ON THE DEATH OF MRS. SMITH, OF BASINGHALL-STREET.

ALAS! thou'rt fled for ever from our view!
Huſh'd is thy voice, and clos'd in death thine eyes.
Adieu, then, deareſt, beſt of friends, adieu;
Go to thy God, and live in yonder ſkies!

Why ſhould the fault'ring tongue or filial verſe
Recount the ſpotleſs tenor of thy life?
Why ſhould the monumental ſtone rehearſe,
How dear thou wert as Mother and as Wife?

Thy Huſband's ſorrows, and thy Children's tears,
The throbbing heart, the ſigh that mourns thy doom;
The woe that pale on every cheek appears,
Theſe are the wreaths that decorate thy tomb.

No, thou ſhalt ne'er be abſent from our thought,
Oft ſhall we upwards gaze with ſtreaming eyes;
Recal the virtuous leſſons thou haſt taught,
And ſigh to join thee in the bliſsful ſkies.

Look down, ſweet Angel, from thoſe ſcenes of love;
Still let thy guardian Spirit hover near;
That we may follow to the realms above,
O let us follow in thy footſteps here!

How oft the lonely thought, and airy dream,
Shall ſhew thy form and all our grief renew!
But oh, my tears! I cannot urge the theme—
Adieu, thou deareſt, beſt of friends, adieu!

H. S.

EXTRACTS

Extracts from the Port-folio of a Man of Letters.

DUKE *of* SHREWSBURY *to* DR. TALBOT, BISHOP *of* OXFORD.—*Ex.* MUS. BRIT. HAR.

" *Rome*, 27 *Sept.* 1704, *N. S.*

" MY LORD,

" IT is ſome time that I am indebted to your Lordſhip for the favour of a letter, but having nothing to write but ill-news of my health, I was weary of the ſubject. I am now, praiſed be God, much better, and, in two or three months, deſign for Venice, and ſo, by little and little, to get home againſt ſpring; being willing, when I return into England, to have the ſummer before me, hoping, by that means, better to accuſtom myſelf to the change of climate, than if I had arrived before the winter. I muſt deſire you will give yourſelf the trouble, once again, of diſtributing a little charity for me, as formerly.—By this poſt I have directed Arden to pay 100l. to your Lordſhip's own order.

" In the letters of ſome of my friends, I have obſerved it hinted, as if my ſo long reſiding in this place had cauſed a jealouſy that I was better inclined to the Popiſh religion than I formerly was. After what I have done for the opinion I profeſs, and againſt that I left, I hoped I had been leſs liable to that ſuſpicion than any man alive. However, in my conduct and diſcourſe, I have conſtantly here endeavoured to convince every body of my ſtedfaſtneſs.—I never go to any of their churches, unleſs it be ſome times for a moment, to look at a picture. In caſe I have, accidentally, been preſent at the time they elevate the Hoſt, I have never bent a knee; a thing which many ſtrangers never ſcruple to do; the contrary being, ſometimes, not without danger, from the rudeneſs of the people. I have declined all intimacy with Prelates or Cardinals, paſſing my life much alone, either at home, or taking the air abroad. I have never been with the Pope, though ſolicited to it, by the offer of a treatment equal, if not more, than any of my rank ever had. In my diſcourſe among my countrymen, I have never omitted to expoſe the folly and ſuperſtition of their religion, infinitely more ridiculous here than it is either in England or France. And to the Italians themſelves I have done the ſame, as much as good-breeding and the Inquiſition allowed me to do. And whoever is ſo ſtupid, as to conſider no further in religion than outward ſhew, will be in danger to be charmed by this practice here; their churches, the muſic, illuminations, and ſcenes, delight the ear and eye beyond our operas; but whoever reflects, that religion was intended for ſomething more ſolid, will never be ſatisfied by the bigotry and ſuperſtition, calculated only for outward appearance, and not in the leaſt to correct human paſſions, and make a man better. I hope ſuch an occaſion will never again offer to ſhew my zeal for the maintenance of the Proteſtant religion, as that I did not decline, in King James's reign; but if ever it ſhould, I aſſure you, I ſhall be as forward to expoſe my fortune and life, in its defence, as I was in the year 1688.

" It may be objected, why, of all places, I have choſen Rome to ſtay ſo long in? My anſwer is (Venice excepted, where I fear the moiſt air would not agree with me), that the Pope's dominion is the leaſt Popiſh of any place in Italy. In moſt other towns, I know by experience and enquiry, that, knowing my particular circumſtances, they would make a difficulty to converſe with me: here they are leſs ſcrupulous in that point, though very many, I am ſure, have declined it upon that account.

" If Portugal, by reaſon of the long voyage by ſea, and France and Spain, had not been impracticable for the war, I had never come into Italy; and, in letters and diſcourſe, I have often lamented, there is no where in Europe a Proteſtant country favoured with the warm ſun—a bleſſing the circumſtances of my health ſo much want. I am not without hopes of having ſo much bettered my health, that I may, at my return, be able to endure the air of my own country; and I would not ſpoil what I have taken ſo much pains to eſtabliſh, by expoſing myſelf to a cold climate in the rigorous part of the year: ſo that I reſolve to ſee the worſt part of the winter over before I quit Italy.

" I aſk your Lordſhip's pardon for ſo long a trouble, which I ſhould not have done, but that, tranſported by the ſubject I write upon, I have ſaid more than I deſigned; and if you find any body that this malicious inſinuation has had any influence upon, you will oblige me, either by ſhewing them what I here write, or anſwering for me, that I am incapable of ſo much baſeneſs; and be aſſured, that the whole courſe of my life ſhall ſhew me, if not a good Proteſtant, at leaſt a true one.—And your Lordſhip's moſt faithful,

" And obedient ſervant,

" SHREWSBURY."

MEMOIRS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE EARL OF ROSSLYN.

"Illuſo Lumine Solem."

IF the life of this nobleman were drawn up with accuracy and minuteneſs, it would not only throw great light on the laſt thirty years of our domeſtic and political hiſtory, but furniſh ample inſtruction and amuſement to the young lawyers and ſtateſmen of the preſent day. Had his Lordſhip, in imitation of three celebrated men of our own times, (Bubb Doddington, afterwards Lord Melcombe, J. J. Rouſſeau, and Dr. Franklin), condeſcended to have kept either a diary of his tranſactions, or left behind him a biographical ſketch of his own habits, manners, and purſuits, ſuch a volume would have proved a moſt valuable acquiſition to the literature of our age and country, while it muſt have afforded a valuable and inſtructive legacy to poſterity.

The Wedderburns were originally ſettled on the borders between England and Scotland; for, according to the cuſtom of remote periods, they either originally conferred or received their appellation from the barony of the ſame name, in the ſhire of Berwick. They afterwards ſpread over the counties of Forfar and Haddington, where they appear to have acquired conſiderable property, and one of them acquired a patent of Baronetage in 1671.

Sir Peter Wedderburn, Bart. his Lordſhip's great grandfather, was bred to the Scottiſh bar, and having been appointed a Lord of Seſſion, during the reign of Charles II. aſſumed the title of Lord Goſsford, on his elevation, in compliance with the practice of the times, from an eſtate, with that name, which he happened to poſſeſs. His eldeſt ſon was a Privy Counſellor, and Member of Parliament for Haddingtonſhire; his ſecond, Peter, married the heireſs of Halkett; his third, Alexander, became a member of the faculty of advocates, and having exerted himſelf in favour of the union, received, by way of recompence, an appointment as a Commiſſioner of Exciſe.

Peter Wedderburn, the ſon of this youngeſt brother, was father of the Earl of Roſslyn. Like moſt of his anceſtors, he was bred to the Scottiſh bar, at which having practiſed, for ſome years, with conſiderable reputation as an advocate, in 1755, he was appointed a Lord of Seſſion, by George II. and died Auguſt 11, 1756.

Alexander Wedderburn, his eldeſt ſon, and the ſubject of this memoir, was born February 13, 1733. His mother, whoſe maiden name was Ogilvie, attained a great age; and lived until ſhe enjoyed a certain proſpect of his advancement to the higheſt offices in the ſtate: in addition to the care and attention of this parent, he alſo poſſeſſed the advantage reſulting from the ſuperintendance of a father, until the period when his ſtudies were completed.

In a country where the peaſantry poſſeſs nearly the ſame means of obtaining a good education as the peerage, it may be eaſily ſuppoſed that young Wedderburn was enabled to purſue thoſe liberal ſtudies, which not only embelliſh the mind, but fit a young man of parts for what are termed the learned profeſſions. Bred in a capital, deſignated by Johnſon "as a hot-bed of genius," he was alſo matriculated in an univerſity which ſtill preſerves its ancient celebrity. In addition to this, he was lucky in aſſociating with young men who aſpired after fame and preferment: with Robertſon, who afterwards excelled as a divine and hiſtorian; with Blair, who diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his eloquence; with Home, who, driven from the Scottiſh pulpit for writing a play, may be ſaid to have taken refuge on the ſtage; and with Adam Ferguſſon, a name that will be long reſpected and revered.

The period had now arrived when Mr. Wedderburn was to determine on his future proſpects in life. His brother David* had already decided for the military profeſſion, in which he afterwards attained conſiderable rank; and he himſelf, after due conſideration, reſolved on the ſtudy of the law; which his immediate anceſtors had purſued, with ſucceſs, during ſeveral generations. He, doubtleſs, expected to be inveſted with the ermined robe worn by his father, grandfather, and great-grandfather; and this, or, at moſt, the

* At the end of a ſhort period, he obtained the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the 22d regiment of foot, and, in 1770, was appointed to command the Eaſt India Company's forces at Bombay, with the rank of Brigadier-General. After reſiding three years in this capacity, he was killed at the reduction of Baroach, December 3, 1773. A faithful black ſervant returned to England, and reſided many years in the family of his ſurviving brother.

office of Lord Preſident, was the ultimate hope of his ambition. He was, accordingly, admitted a member of the faculty of advocates, and appears to have been inveſted with the gown in 1752, a period when he had not attained the age of twenty.

At this time Mr. Lockhart, a very celebrated pleader, who, we believe, was afterwards elevated to the bench, bore away all the laurels and all the emoluments of the bar. He appears to have excelled chiefly in the pathetic, and it was jocularly remarked of him, 'that the amount of his *honorarium*, or fee, could be eaſily diſcovered in his countenance; for if handſome, he appeared deeply affected at the juſtice of his client's caſe, but if unexpectedly great, he regularly melted into tears. Againſt ſuch an antagoniſt Mr. Wedderburn brought into the field a fine claſſical taſte, conſiderable eloquence, gradually improved by practice, and no ſmall ſhare of a happy verſatility, which, like the former quality, was not ſuffered to abate by tranſpoſition.

His proſpects were now fair, and he began to be conſidered as a youth of conſiderable promiſe, on whom the important office of Lord Advocate (an office of ſo extraordinary a nature, that one of them, in extenuation of a ſtretch of authority, lately declared he did not know how far it *might* extend) would, ſome day, probably devolve. But an inſult from the bench produced a ſudden change in the determinations of this young and ſpirited advocate; who is ſaid to have pulled off his gown in open Court, and declared publicly, that, from that moment, he abandoned his country and his profeſſion for ever.

It has already been ſtated, that Mr. Wedderburn's anceſtors emigrated towards the north—he, too, was determined to emigrate; but, luckily for himſelf, he moved in a contrary direction. The fame and ſucceſs of the Earl of Mansfield, at this period in full poſſeſſion of all his celebrity, and at the head of the law in England, as Lord Chief Juſtice of the King's Bench, no doubt, excited the attention and the ambition of his countrymen, while the riſing influence of the Earl of Bute pointed out a new avenue to power and emolument; nor was he deceived, for both theſe great men proved propitious to him, and were not wooed in vain.

He, accordingly, repaired to London, and enroll'd himſelf a member of the Inner Temple, May 8, 1753. After eating commons (for *mocting* was by that time left off) in the pretty little hall of this Inn of Court, he was called to the bar November 23, 1757. At this period, notwithſtanding the reſpectability of his family and connexions, his finances were far from being in a flouriſhing ſituation; and the author of this article has been informed, by a gentleman who viſited him in chambers, that, like ſome of the heroes of antiquity, he waited upon himſelf, and helped his gueſts, without any incumbrance from domeſtics. Notwithſtanding the *res anguſta domus*, ſuch was his honourable perſeverance, that he found means to retain the firſt maſters of that day, on purpoſe to ſubdue the inveterate accent he had contracted at home, and which, by laying him open to the moſt obvious ridicule, would, aſſuredly, have precluded his ſucceſs at the Engliſh bar.

The gentlemen in queſtion were, Mr. Sheridan, the father of the celebrated Member of that name, and Charles Macklin, the comedian; men who, with unequal merits and talents, aimed at the ſame object, as they profeſſed to teach the language of a country in which they had not been born; and even to tranſfuſe all the delicacy and graces of an inhabitant of the banks of the Thames into the mouth of a young northern, bred on the ſide of the Tweed: but this was not all; for they were firſt to correct a radical defect in the pronunciation, and remove a *drawl*, which appeared ſonorous at Edinburgh, but barbarous in London. Notwithſtanding the manifold obſtacles, both on the part of theſe modern grammarians and their pupil, the miracle was, at length, effected, and they completely ſucceeded.

One of them (Mr. Sheridan), while mentioning the extreme difficulty alluded to here, expreſſes himſelf in the following manner:—"However, there are not wanting examples to ſtimulate thoſe who are in purſuit of this object, and to inſure ſucceſs to their endeavours. There is, at this day, a gentleman of that country, now in London, in an high office of the law (Mr. Wedderburn was at this time Solicitor General), who did not leave Scotland till after he had been ſome years advanced in manhood; and yet, after having received inſtruction for a few months only, according to the method laid down in this work, his ſpeech was not to be diſtinguiſhed from that of the moſt poliſhed natives in England, both in point of pronunciation and intonation; and he is, perhaps, at this day, the beſt

pattern

pattern to be followed, with regard to both, whether at the Houſe of Commons or at the Bar.

"And yet (continues he) there was a ſtill more extraordinary inſtance which I met with at Edinburgh, in a Lord of Seſſion (Lord Aylmoor), who, though he had never been out of Scotland, yet, merely by his own pains, without rule or method, only converſing much with ſuch Engliſhmen as happened to be there, and reading regularly with ſome of the principal actors, arrived even at an accuracy of pronunciation, and had not the leaſt tincture of the Scottiſh intonation."

Having thus poliſhed the weapons which he had before carefully prepared for the conteſt, Mr. Wedderburn is ſaid to have made his firſt efforts in Butcher-row, at the Robin Hood; having made proof of that ſuit of armour in which he, afterwards, was deſtined to engage, in Weſtminſter-Hall, St. Stephen's Chapel, and the Houſe of Peers. It was there, too, he firſt fell in with a redoubted champion, whom he was fated ſometimes to ſide with, and ſometimes, although, perhaps, always reluctantly, to contend againſt in another place: this was the late Edmund Burke, who, having, with ſome difficulty, overcome an eloquent baker, the victor in the liſts for many years before, was now preparing to exhibit his proweſs on another ſtage, and reap thoſe laurels that will encircle his name as an orator, in ages yet unknown.

As a lawyer, Mr. Wedderburn, in the courſe of a few years obtained great practice, notwithſtanding he had to contend with men of no common talents: for Dunning was then in the flower of youth and of reputation; Thurlow had begun to rear his head above the gaping crowd of competitors at the Chancery bar; Wallace had already acquired the reputation of indefatigable diligence; Kenyon, although conſidered as a dull man, had extenſive chamber practice; while Buller, but juſt known as the author of a Treatiſe on *Niſi Prius*, was preparing to ſtart at once on the Bench, and become one of the youngeſt and ableſt Judges on record. In 1763, he obtained a ſilk gown, as King's Counſel; and on this occaſion, we have been informed, he became a bencher of Lincoln's Inn.

But although Mr. Wedderburn never diſdained money, yet there was ſomething, in addition to this, that attracted his attention, and became the pole to which he, young, but at once wary and ambitious, continually pointed—we allude to the ſeals. The road to the Chancery Bench is ſometimes circuitous, and may be frequently entered by a poſtern gate; at leaſt Mr. Wedderburn thought ſo, and took his meaſures accordingly. He, therefore, of courſe, longed to ſit in Parliament; but as he was a ſtranger himſelf, and unacquainted with the road thither, his countryman, Sir Laurence Dundas, father to the preſent Lord Dundas, kindly granted his aſſiſtance; and, by means of his influence in the north of England, recommended him to a ſeat, for the borough of Richmond.

About this period, he had an opportunity of diſtinguiſhing himſelf, in the affair of Lord Clive. That nobleman had returned laden with the ſpoils of the Eaſt, and, with a liberality hitherto unexampled, deſcended, as Jupiter is ſuppoſed to have done to Danäe, in a ſhower of gold. The genius of his Lordſhip, who had riſen from the counting-houſe to the command of armies, was acknowledged by all, and his real, or ſuppoſed, crimes were ſoon forgiven—for he had been ſucceſsful!

The firſt avowed patron of Mr. Wedderburn was Mr. George Grenville, the father of the preſent Marquis of Buckingham, who, like himſelf, had been bred to the bar, but prudently changed a plain black gown for the more profitable robe of a Chancellor of the Exchequer. This young ſtateſman had retired, or rather been driven, from the Miniſtry, and was then in oppoſition: he was powerfully aſſiſted, on this occaſion, by Mr. Wedderburn; who, in 1788, diſtinguiſhed himſelf by a ſpirited oppoſition to the expulſion of John Wilkes, Eſq. Member for Middleſex. In the courſe of the next year, having married Miſs Betty Anne, ſole daughter and heireſs of John Dawſon, Eſq. of Morley, in Yorkſhire, he viſited his new acquiſitions in that county, and is ſaid to have made a tour throughout the ridings, towns, and diſtricts of that extenſive county, on purpoſe to diſplay the fervor of his patriotiſm, by warning the electors "of the dangers with which they, and all the freeholders of Great Britain, were threatened, on account of the late unconſtitutional, corrupt deciſion of the Houſe of Commons, in the affair of the Middleſex election." But when Mr. Wilkes, afterwards, moved to reſcind this vote, Mr. Wedderburn, who was then in office, remained mute.

On the 9th of May, 1770, he uttered a very animated philippic againſt Lord Clare, afterwards Earl Nugent, whom he accuſed of "the moſt marked inconſiſtency,

ency, between conduct and opinion." "From the ſhort time it took his Lordſhip, and ſome other great Miniſters, to ſettle theſe contrarieties (he added), it was evident that the *concealed* authors of the preſent ſyſtem of American meaſures had the addreſs to unite perſons and parties, of the moſt contradictory opinions; and ſuch being the caſe, he truſted it would, likewiſe, unite their opponents to purſue one ſteady plan of action, that of preventing the impending ruin of this country, by the total loſs of its American dominions." He predicted, "that, by the meaſures then purſuing, America, which, in the reign of George II. conſtituted a part of the Britiſh empire, would, in the reign of George III. be diſſevered from it; as for the colonies, they had already ceaſed to be Britiſh dominions, and were now no more ſo than Calais, which, as well as they, *was once* an Engliſh province."

He then alluded to the recent creation of a new office,* that of Secretary of State for the Colonies, which, he inſiſted, could neither be legally nor conſtitutionally done; and he concluded by obſerving, "that the precedent quoted from the reign of Edward VI was a miſerable pretext for evading a poſitive law, with the dark deſign of placing a favourite and obſequious willing ſlave at the head of the American department."

On the death of his friend, Mr. Grenville, however, in 1770, the intenſity of Mr. Wedderburn's patriotiſm appears to have cooled; for, in the courſe of Hilary Term, 1771, he accepted the office of Solicitor General to the King, and Cofferer to her Majeſty. In the courſe of the next ſeſſion, we find him ſupporting the Royal Marriage Bill; in 1773, he ſhielded Lord Hillſborough, whom he himſelf had before aſſailed, from the attacks of his adverſaries, reſpecting the Carib lands in the Iſland of St. Vincent's, and aſſiſted Lord North in his Bill for new modelling the Eaſt India Company; the fruitful parent of Mr. Fox's, Mr. Pitt's, the Declaratory, the Explanatory, and ſome ſcores of Acts of Parliament, one of which occaſioned the diſmiſſal of a whole Miniſtry.

On the ninth of March, 1774, the Premier having moved ſeveral reſolutions, relative to the right of the legiſlature of Great Britain to bind America in all caſes whatſoever, Mr. Solicitor General defended theſe propoſitions, in a moſt eloquent ſpeech, and, at the ſame time, recommended ſome law which would effectually puniſh the authors and actors in the late riot at Boſton; in conſequence of which, the Boſton Port, the Adminiſtration of Juſtice, the Quebec, the Prohibitory, and the Capture Bills, were all ſeverally enacted, and carried into effect.

It is but candid to hope, and even believe, that Mr. Wedderburn, upon this occaſion, was actuated by the pureſt motives, and that a change ſo ſudden, a converſion ſo inſtantaneous, originated in the moſt profound conviction. His enemies, however, were bitter in their reſentment, and ſo illiberal in their animoſity, that they would not allow the intervention of any one honourable principle. They carried their hatred to ſuch a length, that they attacked his principles, his profeſſion, and even his country. They obſerved, that, while in oppoſition, he had frankly predicted the ruin likely to enſue, in conſequence of a conteſt with America, and yet, no ſooner had he been inveſted with the office of Solicitor General, than he aided the Miniſter in all his acts, and thus tended, with all his might, after the lapſe of only four years, to realize his own prophecy, "that the American colonies would, in the reign of George III. be diſſevered from the Britiſh empire."

Having complained, in the courſe of a reply (Feb. 6, 1775), "that the rebellious diſpoſition of the Americans had been encouraged by thoſe who avowed their cauſe in England," Colonel Barre immediately aroſe to anſwer him. "He allowed, the Americans might well be encouraged by their confidence in having friends at home, "when they recollected, that the Honourable Gentleman's voice was made hoarſe in condemning the meaſures of this country towards America, and had never been louder than in his invective againſt Lord Hillſborough (the then Secretary of State), for the letter which he inſiſted deſerved impeachment."

Having, in the courſe of the ſame ſeſſion, entered into an elaborate defence of the meaſure of garriſoning Gibraltar and Minorca with Hanoverians, founded on the precedent, that foreign troops had been introduced into the kingdom without the conſent of Parliament, and moved the previous queſtion, he was replied to by Mr. Burke, who obſerved, "that the learned gentleman had ranſacked hiſtory, ſtatutes, and journals, and had taken a very long journey, as was uſual with him, though which he did not wiſh to follow him, but he was always glad to meet him on his return home. Let us (ſays he) ſtrip off this learned foliage entirely from his

* January 23.

his argument; let us unſwathe this Egyptian corpſe, and bereave it of its ſalt, gum, and mummy, and ſee what ſort of a dry ſkeleton it is underneath—nothing but a precedent! The gentleman aſſerts, that a Bill only can declare the conſent of Parliament—not an addreſs—not a reſolution of the Houſe; yet he thinks that a reſolution of the Houſe would, in this caſe, be better than a Bill of Indemnity: ſo that we find a bill is nothing, a reſolution is nothing—nay, I fear our liberty is nothing; and that, ere long, our rights, freedom, and ſpirit, nay, this Houſe itſelf, will vaniſh, in a previous queſtion."

In reſpect to his profeſſion, it was obſerved, in the periodical productions of the day, "that the patriotiſm of a lawyer is always problematical;" and that, "having been accuſtomed, in the Courts below, to plead for or againſt, according to his brief, he had carried the ſame facility of diſpoſition up ſtairs with him." His early education was alſo ſaid to have been unfavourable to liberty; he had been bred to the practice of a juriſprudence bottomed on civil law, at a tribunal founded on a French model, and in a country where there was no Grand Jury in any, or jury at all in civil caſes; while in criminal ones unanimity was not required. The arrows of ſatire, barbed with both poetry and proſe, were ſhot at, or rather ſhowered upon him; and Churchill, then in the blaze of an ephemeral reputation, is ſuppoſed to have drawn a caricature, rather than a reſemblance of him, in the "Roſciad;" for the features are groſsly diſtorted, and he is condemned for his attachment to Mr. Murphy, which certainly did him honour. It is, indeed, rather a charge on his memory, that the penſion lately conferred, in order to cheer the old age of his friend, ſhould have been granted at the inſtance of any one except his Lordſhip. The following are the lines alluded to:—

"To miſchief train'd, even from his mother's womb,
Grown old in fraud, tho' yet in manhood's bloom,
Adopting arts by which gay villains riſe,
And reach the heights which honeſt men deſpiſe;
Mute at the Bar, and in the Senate loud,
Dull 'mongſt the dulleſt, proudeſt of the proud,
A pert, prim prater, of the Northern race,
Guilt in his heart, and famine in his face,
Stood forth—and thrice he wav'd his lilly hand—
And thrice he twirl'd his tie—thrice ſtrok'd his band," &c.

Junius alſo, the poliſhed, the accompliſhed, the inſidious Junius, took aim at him in ſilence and obſcurity, behind an anonymous name.

But theſe darts, although they appeared to gall him for the time, glanced harmleſs from the impenetrable buckler of the Solicitor General, and, inſtead of preventing, may be fairly ſaid to have accelerated his preferment. The miniſterial writers, at the ſame time, were loud in praiſe of his talents, his genius, his love of order, his liberality of conduct, his patriotiſm, and his virtues.

In Trinity Term (June 10), 1778, Mr. Wedderburn was nominated Attorney General, in conſequence of the elevation of Lord Thurlow to the Chancery Bench, of which his former colleague had now alſo a nearer view of than before. In this ſituation we do not recollect, notwithſtanding the critical poſture of the times might, as uſual, be pleaded, that he exerciſed the office of *Diabolus Regis*, or Proſecutor for the Crown, with any extraordinary degree of aſperity. On the contrary, we believe, that, when compared with any of his ſucceſſors, his official conduct was mild and meritorious.

In the mean time, he perſevered in ſupporting the meaſures of Lord North, which were intended to reduce America to a ſtate of unconditional ſubmiſſion.* So ſtrenuous was the zeal of ſome individuals, at this period, that they offered to ſubſcribe money, and raiſe regiments, for the purpoſe of coercing the colonies: Mr. Dunning, afterwards Lord Aſhburton, who was conſidered to be the ſoundeſt conſtitutional lawyer of that day, objected to the propriety of this meaſure; which was, however, defended by the

* It was a little before this period (in 1774), that the celebrated Dr. Franklin happened to be examined before the Privy Council. The office of interrogation devolved on the then Solicitor General, who was ſuppoſed, at the time, to have conducted himſelf with an animated, but impolitic, degree of reſentment. We believe Dr. Franklin was accompanied, on this occaſion, by Dr. Prieſtley; and, it is pretty well known, that, anterior to that event, he was rather lukewarm in reſpect to the queſtions of reſiſtance and independency; but it is equally improbable, and untrue, that he whiſpered in Mr. Wedderburn's ear, as he retired, "I will make your maſter a little King for this!" He withdrew without uttering a ſingle word; but the proceedings of that day are ſaid to have ſunk into his heart, and were never afterwards effaced.

Attorney

Attorney General, on the ground, that a negative was lodged with the Parliament, which could, at any time, interfere, by means of the Annual Mutiny Bill, if neceſſary.

At length the time arrived, when Mr. Wedderburn was to receive an ample reward for all his ſervices, as well as a remuneration for the abuſe which had been ſo copiouſly laviſhed upon him: for, in Trinity Term, 1780 (June 14), he was nominated to the important office of Chief Juſtice of the Common Pleas. On this occaſion, he had a powerful competitor, in his contemporary at the Bar, the late Sir Fletcher Norton, afterwards Lord Grantley; and the conteſt, at the period alluded to, was, not unaptly, compared to the ſtruggle between Ajax and Ulyſſes for the ſhield of Achilles.

On the ſame day that he was inveſted with the dignity of the coif, a Barony was conferred on him by patent; in conſequence of which he was called to the Houſe of Peers, by the ſtyle and title of Alexander Lord Loughborough, Baron Loughborough, of Loughborough in the county of Leiceſter.

No ſooner was his Lordſhip inveſted with his new office, than an opportunity, unfortunately, occurred, for the exerciſe of its functions: this was in conſequence of the riots that took place during the ſummer of 1780, and were ſuffered, by the moſt culpable negligence, to attain a moſt alarming aſpect. His charge to the Grand Jury, in the great hall at St. Margaret's hill, aſſembled for the purpoſe of finding the Bills upon this occaſion, has always been conſidered as a maſterly ſpecimen of juridical eloquence. It is but juſtice alſo to obſerve, that he recommended to the clemency of the Sovereign a number of unhappy young perſons, of both ſexes, who had been carried away by the prevalence of example, and a moſt ridiculous outcry, on the ſcore of religion. On the other hand, it would be culpable to omit, that the mode then introduced, of trying ſeveral, who were ſtrangers to each other, ſome of whom were innocent, while the guilty were implicated in different degrees of criminality, at the ſame time, and by the ſame indictment, was loudly, and juſtly, cenſured, as a moſt dangerous innovation.

While Lord Loughborough preſided in the Common Pleas, a prodigious influx of ſuitors crowded into that Court, and his Lordſhip, in particular, afforded relief to a body of men, who had, ſome times, ſolicited, elſewhere, either in vain, or under conſiderable diſadvantages. The claſs we allude to was compoſed of ſeafaring men; who, in the courſe of long voyages to the Eaſt Indies, America, and the coaſt of Africa, were not unfrequently expoſed to cruelty and injuſtice, on the part of their officers, while they were not always able to contend, on their return, with the real or ſuppoſed offenders, by means of an expenſive ſuit at law. Several noted examples of this kind were held out to the world, and the damages awarded tended not a little to check brutal uſage on the part of commanders, and ſubordinate officers.*

A queſtion relative to the right of leaſing or gleaning came before this court, which afforded his Lordſhip an excellent opportunity of diſplaying his eloquence. Mr. Juſtice Wilſon, ſince dead, and another judge coincided in opinion with the Chief Juſtice, who was for the negative, ſo that honeſt Gould was left by himſelf to contend for the affirmative, which he did ſtoutly, and with conſiderable effect. On one ſide, the arguments tended chiefly towards demonſtrating the impolicy of the cuſtom; on the other, they were bottomed on ancient preſcription. Since this period, a number of real actions have been brought (for this may be conſidered merely as a fictitious one to try the queſtion) and the deciſion of that day has been acted upon to its full extent.

While inveſted with this office, a circumſtance occurred, which was ſuppoſed to have brought ſome obloquy upon the premier of that day. This was the augmentation of the ſalary of the Chief Juſtice of the Common Pleas. Mr. Fox, who mentioned the buſineſs in the Houſe of Commons, contended that ſuch a proceeding tended to violate the integrity and independence of the judges, as it was not ſufficient for this purpoſe, that they ſhould be immoveable at the pleaſure of the crown. For it ought alſo to be impoſſible to ſeduce, or at leaſt, warp them by means of donatives. He therefore inferred that in this, and all ſimilar caſes, application ought to be made to parliament,

* It was his Lordſhip's cuſtom to invite all the officers of his Court, once a year, to an entertainment; and about this period he was greatly, and, indeed, juſtly, diſguſted with the indelicate conduct of one of them, who ſtated, after dinner, by way of *joke*, that it was cuſtomary for a ſailor to threaten his captain with "Loughboroughing" him! This perſon, who had lately *purchaſed* his office, was, of courſe, never invited again to Bedford-ſquare.

ment, and ſurely in a conſtitutional point of view, his doctrine was correct.

Lady Loughborough having died February 15, 1781, his Lordſhip, at the end of about nineteen months (September 12, 1782), married the Honourable Charlotte Courtney, daughter to the late Viſcount.

In the courſe of the ſame year, the ſeals being in *obeyance*, he was placed at the head of the commiſſioners appointed to tranſact the buſineſs of Chancellor.

No ſooner had the celebrated coalition taken place, than Lord Loughborough once more ſided with his old friend, Lord North, ſupported him during his ſhort-lived adminiſtration, in conjunction with Mr. Fox, and ranged himſelf again on the ſide of oppoſition, when he retired from power.

In the courſe of the regency buſineſs, he was alſo frequently conſulted, but this law on this occaſion was deemed unſound, and even unconſtitutional by ſome.

In 1791, we find his Lordſhip ſtrongly objecting to the Ruſſian armament. He reprobated the idea of hoſtilities, in the moſt forcible terms, and "deſired the miniſtry to lay their hands to their hearts, and ſay whether this was a war of the public? Did they deſire it? On the contrary, were they not already ſo heavily oppreſſed with the number and the weight of taxes, as to be unable to contribute any further to the exigencies of the governments? Look around (added he) for the reſources! See what petty methods had been adopted to ſwell the revenue! View the ſacred depoſits in the Bank, which, for the firſt time in fourſcore years, had become the object of finance; behold every avenue to induſtry choaked with the enormity of the taxes, which will ſpeedily be impoſſible to be borne!

"It was a matter of moſt ſerious conſideration to every noble Lord, by what fatality it was, that, year after year, we were to be involved in diſputes with every power, in every quarter of the world. Were they to travel on in this courſe of blind and irrational confidence; yielding an implicit obedience to every ſcheme of miniſters, what muſt be the reſult to the kingdom? He did not heſitate to ſay, that this meaſure, unexplained as it was, amounted directly to an aggreſſion againſt Ruſſia; for his majeſty, it ſeems, had ſent a mandate to the Court of St. Peterſburg, to which the Empreſs had not thought proper to yield. He was now to enforce that mandate by arms. If ſhe perſiſted in refuſing his mediation, the kingdom was either to retreat, or to follow up the imperious menace by a war. But it was fortunate for us that we were yet upon the brink of the precipice, and before we plunged into the abyſs, we ought to pauſe and look around us. What were the commercial and political purpoſes we had in view, to juſtify a breach with the Empreſs; a breach which he was afraid had been widened, from the intolerable arrogance of the language held to her, and which that high ſpirited princeſs could never brook? Was it intended that, while the Britiſh fleet entered the Baltic, a Pruſſian army was to march through Livonia to the gates of St. Peterſburgh? But if even St Peterſburgh were taken, would it end the war? Would they purſue their victory to Moſcow? In ſhort, it was impoſſible to ſee the end of the calamities to which this unfortunate diſpute might lead."

Towards the concluſion, his Lordſhip obſerved "That he did not wiſh to enter into any detail or eulogium on the meaſures of the National Aſſembly of France; but ſurely their magnanimous and truly political declaration, that they would for ever avoid wars on ſpeculative and theoretical points, ought to have ſuggeſted to us a wiſer and more elevated ſyſtem than that we had lately purſued. The revolution in France preſented to us the means of reducing our eſtabliſhments, of eaſing the people, and of ſecuring to them for a ſeries of years the bleſſings of peace."

In the courſe of the ſame year, Lord Loughborough, in a long and able ſpeech, condemned the conduct of miniſters relative to the war with Tippoo, "who had been ſtated a tyrant, and a barbarian, but whoſe conduct to the troops taken at Daramporam, ſurpaſſed even the general notions of European politeneſs."

On the renewal of the queſtion relative to the trial of Mr. Haſtings, he boldly and mercifully contended, "that impeachments did not abate on a diſſolution," and obſerved, "that this was the opinion in thoſe times when the conſtitution was beſt underſtood, and law prevailed. The original juriſdiction of their Lordſhips was ſuperior to the technical forms of the Courts below; theſe abatements and diſcontinuances, which had their origin chiefly in the fiſcal neceſſity of former times, and reſulted only from the profits of the crown, by finding the parties

parties back to a new ſuit, were now declining with the gradual advancement of liberty and underſtanding."

His Lordſhip alſo controverted the doctrine laid down by the Lord Chancellor; aſſerted that the Commons did impeach *in the name and on the behalf of all the people of England*; contended that the repreſentatives were ſent to Parliament on the part of the whole people, and the cleareſt proof that could be adduced was, *the power of the Commons to grant ſupplies*. He obſerved that every thing judicial was veſted in the Houſe of Peers, while every thing of a legiſlative nature was divided between the two; and this it was gave the true poiſe and character to our conſtitution; a monarchy ſomething of ariſtocracy, and a ſober and temperate democracy, conſtituting its frame. "Let not their Lordſhips, therefore, act incautiouſly, with regard to the popular part of the conſtitution; let them look about them and be warned; let them not deny that the people *were any thing*, leſt they compelled them to think they were *every thing!*"

An event occurred ſoon after this, which ſeems to have neutralized all his Lordſhip's hatred to the miniſters then in power, and enabled him to accept a place at the council board—this was the war with France, which was productive of a variety of changes, both political and moral. Whether Lord Loughborough was actuated by a fear of a revolution here, combined with a ſalutary dread and horror of the enemy, or influenced by the motives aſcribed to him in the letters addreſſed by the Earl of Lauderdale to the Peers of Scotland, the writer of this article will not preſume, upon this occaſion, to determine. He is content with recording the ſimple fact, that on January 27, 1793, his Lordſhip was inveſted with the important office of Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, and ſupported the Miniſtry with the ſame ſhare of talents and abilities during the French, as he had before done throughout the American war. To him alſo was attributed the unfortunate declaration relative to an attempt on Dunkirk.

On October 31, 1795, he was, by a ſecond patent, created Lord Loughborough, of Loughborough in the county of Surrey, "with remainders ſeverally and ſucceſſively to Sir James St. Clair Erſkine, bart. and to John Erſkine, his brother." April 18, 1801, he was, by a third patent, created Earl of Roſslyn, in Mid Lothian, "with remainder to the heirs, lawfully begotten, of the body of his ſiſter, Lady Jane Erſkine (deceaſed)." The King, at the ſame time, directed and ordained by his royal ſign manual, that his niece ſhould enjoy the ſame place and precedency as the daughter of an Earl.

Lord Roſslyn, we believe, never publiſhed but one work, to which his name was affixed; this made its appearance in 1793, and was entitled, "Obſervations on the State of the Engliſh Priſons, and the Means of improving them; communicated to the Rev. Henry Zouch, a Juſtice of the Peace, by the Right Hon. Lord Loughborough, now Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain."

We ſhall here only tranſcribe a ſummary of regulations drawn up by his Lordſhip, for the improvement of Houſes of Correction:—

1. That two juſtices ſhall be appointed, twice in the year, directors of the houſe of correction.

2. That every priſoner under adjudication to that confinement, or committed for above a week, ſhall be kept to work, and on the diet of the priſon.

3. That no keeper ſhall be permitted to have a profit beyond what the juſtices allow as his ſtated pay.

4. That regular books be kept of the priſoners work, deportment, and earnings; reported at each quarter ſeſſions, and the accounts then ſettled; and that an abſtract of theſe reports be tranſmitted to the judges on the firſt day of every aſſize.

"The act brought in by Mr. Powis (it is added) for the better regulation of jails, and other places of confinement, proceeds upon the principles already laid down; that employment and ſolitude are the proper means of regulating the jails; and that the inſpection muſt be the peculiar charge of ſome magiſtrate. The neceſſity of reſtraining the keeper from any contingent profits, has been left to the obſervation of the juſtices; the power given to the viſiting juſtices requires to be more extended than the act ſuppoſes, but the great defect of this, as well as all the former acts on the ſubject, is, that they rather *counſel* than *command*. It is not ſo much for the want of good laws as from their inexecution, that the ſtate of the priſons is ſo bad. In two different counties, the juſtices took into conſideration the late act, and gravely reſolved to wait till they ſaw what effect it had in other places; and

and in one of thoſe counties their priſons are notoriouſly defective; in the other, far from being good, though ſomewhat reformed. A careful attention, however, to the regulations of this act, with ſuch extenſion as the obſervations of the Juſtices may from time to time ſuggeſt, would, in a ſhort period, and with a great future ſaving to the public, eſtabliſh a very good ſyſtem of management for the houſes of correction, enforcing the two great principles of employment and retirement.

"Beſides all the regulations pointed out in the preceding obſervations, there is another moſt eſſential one, which would not be an object of great expence, and ought not to be ſpared; that is the regular celebration of divine ſervice in every place of confinement, and a ſtrict attention to the ſanctity of the Sunday. In too many places the viſits of ſtrangers are moſt frequent on that day, which of all others is the leaſt proper for their admiſſion, and ought to be denied."

This laſt obſervation appears, in ſome reſpects, to favour of unneceſſary rigour, as Sunday, perhaps, is the only day when unfortunate perſons of this deſcription can be viſited by their friends.

We have now traced the progreſs of the Earl of Roſslyn, from his firſt appearance above the political horizon, until he had attained the higheſt and moſt auguſt office, which it is poſſible for a ſovereign of England to confer on a ſubject. It only remains to obſerve, that, in point of brilliant eloquence, he was perhaps unrivalled by any lawyer of his time, and that, although he was accuſed by his enemies of too great pliability, as a ſtateſman, yet it has been generally allowed that, as a judge, his deciſions were never queſtioned on the ſcore of integrity.

His Lordſhip, feeling the infirmities of age coming faſt upon him, retired from the poſt of Chancellor in 1801, with a penſion, and was ſucceeded by Sir John Scott, now Lord Eldon. Since that period, he has lived chiefly in the country, ſometimes at his ſeat, near Windſor, and alſo occaſionally at Weymouth, when the royal family, at whoſe parties both he and his counteſs have, of late, been frequent gueſts, happened to be there. By ſo briety, regularity, and temperance, he doubtleſs prolonged a feeble exiſtence, but at length died ſuddenly, at Baileys, between Slough and Salt Hill, on Thurſday, January 3, 1805, about one o'clock in the morning, in the 72d year of his age, of an apoplectic fit.

His Lordſhip never had but one child, a ſon, born October 2, 1793, who died ſoon after. The earldom is therefore extinct, but the barony deſcends, in compliance with the tenour of the patent, on his nephew, Sir James St. Clair Erſkine, M.P. in the preſent parliament, for the diſtrict of Scottiſh boroughs, conſiſting of Kirkaldy, Bruntiſland, Kinghorn, and Dyſart, who is now Lord Loughborough, of Loughborough, in the county of Surrey.

On Saturday morning, January 12, the remains of the late Earl of Roſslyn were removed for interment, from his Lordſhip's ſeat to St. Paul's cathedral. Th following was the order of the proceſſion:—

The Undertaker.
Two Conductors, on Horſeback.
State Coach, Coronet and Cuſhion.
Two Conductors, on Horſeback.
Ten Horſemen, in Cloaks.
Hearſe and ſix Horſes, decorated with Eſcutcheons, Feathers, and Helmets.
The Coffin, covered with rich black Velvet, gilt Furniture, and Braſs Inſcription.
His Lordſhip's Arms, with the following Inſcription:
ALEXANDER WEDDERBURN,
EARL OF ROSSLYN.
Born 13th of February, 1733. Died 2d of January, 1805.
Ten Pages on foot, with ſilk Bands and Truncheons.

Five mourning Coaches, drawn by ſix Horſes each; two Pages attending each Coach. The firſt and ſecond contained the Pall-bearers; the third, the two Chief Mourners, and General Sir James St. Clair Erſkine, Bart. and John Erſkine, Eſq.; Fourth Coach, friends of the Deceaſed, and the fifth Domeſtics. Her Ladyſhip's carriages, and thoſe of the preſent Lord Loughborough, &c. followed empty. The cavalcade arrived at St. Paul's at half paſt three o'clock, where it was met by a Prebendary of the Cathedral, and being conducted to the chapel, the ſervice was read, and the ceremony finiſhed.

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS IN JANUARY.

☞ *As the List of New Publications, contained in the Monthly Magazine, is the* ONLY COMPLETE LIST PUBLISHED, *and consequently the only one that can be useful to the Public for purposes of general reference; it is requested, that Authors and Publishers will continue to communicate Notices of their Works (post paid), and they will always be faithfully inserted* FREE of EXPENCE.

DRAMA.

THE Land we Live in, a Comedy; acted the first Time, at Drury-lane Theatre, December 19, 1804. 2s. 6d.

The Theatrical Recorder; by Thomas Holcroft. No. 1. (To be continued monthly.) 2s. 6d.

The Blind Bargain, or Hear it Out, a Comedy; by Frederick Reynolds, Esq. 2s. 6d.

EDUCATION.

The London Primer, or First Book for Children; intended as an Introduction to Dr. Mavor's, and the various other Spelling Books. 6d. Phillips.

Instructions, or Dialogues between a Parent and his Children, interspersed with original Fables, well adapted to the Capacities of Youth. Small 8vo. with Cuts. 3s. 6d.

An Alphabetical Key to Propria quæ Maribus, Quæ Genus, and As in Præsenti; containing all the Examples, declined and translated, with the Rules quoted under each, and numerical References to the Context; by J. Carey, L. L. D. 2s. 6d.

HISTORY.

The Rise, Progress, Decline, and Fall, of Bonaparte's Empire in France; by W. Barré, Author of "The History of the French Consulate under Bonaparte." With Portraits. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

LAW.

The Trials of Thomas Price and Mathew Crosse, for Perjury, in voting at the late Middlesex Election. 2s.

The Statutes at large; by Pickering. Volume 45. Part I. 13s. boards.

MEDICAL.

The Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal, exhibiting a concise View of the latest and most important Discoveries in Medicine, Surgery, and Pharmacy; by a Society of Gentlemen in London and Edinburgh. No. I. (To be continued quarterly.) 3s.

Observations on the Cow-Pox, shewing that it originates in Scrophulus; with Cases to prove that it is no security against the Small-Pox, &c. by R. Squirrell, M. D. 2s. 6d.

A Reply to Mr. Edlin's two Cases of Gout, said to have terminated in Death, in Consequence of the external Use of cold Water. To which are added, an Instance of the fatal effects of encouraging Gout; with Observations, &c. by Robert Kinglake, M. D. 2s. 6d.

Duncan's Annals of Medicine, for the Years 1803-4. 8vo. 9s. in boards.

MISCELLANIES.

The Correspondence between Frances Countess of Hartford (late Duchess of Somerset), and Henrietta Louisa Countess of Pomfret, between the Years 1738 and 1742, during the Residence of the latter Lady abroad; interspersed with original Poetry, and Anecdotes of the English, French, and other Courts, and of distinguished Persons then living. 3 Volumes 8vo. Embellished with a Portrait of Lady Pomfret, by Caroline Watson. 1l. 1s. boards. Phillips.

Harvest Home; consisting, among a great Variety of interesting Matter, of supplementary Gleaning in England, of original Poems, original Dramas, of Sketches of the State of English Artizans, &c. &c. by S. J. Pratt. With a Portrait of the Author. 3 large 8vo. Volumes. Phillips.

The Society of Friends, or People commonly called Quakers, examined; by John Bristed. 8vo. 6s.

A Letter to the Members of the Proclamation Society, and the Society for the Suppression of Vice. 1s.

An Inquiry into the Origin and Mode of Commencement of the different Wars of Europe, for the last two Centuries. To which are added, Authorities upon the Nature of modern Declarations.

A Letter to a Member of the Society for the Suppression of Vice; in which its Principles are examined and condemned. 2s.

A Meteorological Journal of the Year 1804, kept in Paternoster Row, London; by William Bent. 8vo. 1s. 6d.

A General Treatise on Cattle; comprehending the Breeding, Management, Improvement, and Diseases; by John Lawrence. 8vo. 12s. boards.

NOVELS.

Adeline Mowbray, or the Mother and Daughter. 3 Volumes. 13s. 6d. boards.

Flim Flams, or the Life and Errors of my Uncle, with the Amours of my Aunt; consisting of Extravaganzas, &c. With Caricature Engravings. 3 Volumes small 8vo. 18s. boards.

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POLITICAL ECONOMY.

An Essay on the Impolicy of a Bounty on the Importation of Corn; and on the Princi-

ples

ples which ought to regulate the Commerce of Grain. 2s. 6d.

The Twenty-Third Report of the Society for Bettering the Condition of the Poor. 1s.

Obſervations on the Speech of Mr. Wilberforce, on his Motion in Parliament, May, 1804, for the Abolition of the Slave Trade; by Jeſſe Foot, Surgeon. 3s.

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An Argument upon the Juſtice and Expediency of the Order iſſued for detaining all Ships bound to the Ports of Spain, freighted with Treaſure or warlike Stores. 1s. 6d.

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NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. THOMAS NOON'S (BURTON-UPON TRENT) *for a Thraſhing Machine, with looſe Beaters.*

THE looſe beaters are hung by means of pivot-ends to a cylinder or drum. The corn is introduced into the machine, through two fluted rollers, to be thraſhed from the feeding-board, in the common way. Theſe rollers muſt be preſſed towards each other, by means of ſprings, weights, or ſome other mode, ſo as to hold the ſtraw ſufficiently tight in its paſſage through them, while the beaters ſeparate the corn from it. Underneath the rollers is a trough, ribbed or flutted within, the whole width of the cylinders, and about

one third of its circumference, againſt which the beaters ſtrike, and thereby ſeparate the corn from the ſtraw, and deliver both out at the other end of the ſaid trough, where it may paſs over, if thought proper, a ſcreen to be winnowed. By means of a ſcrew, the trough under the cylinder, is raiſed or lowered, as neceſſary, for different ſorts of grain. The fluted rollers are turned by two wheels, one of which is connected with the horizontal ſhaft, by means of a click-wheel, when it is intended to work the machine by horſe, or other ſuperior power. This click-wheel is ſo conſtructed that no accident can happen either to the machine or horſe, ſhould the animal ſuddenly ſtop. But ſhould this happen, or ſhould the ſhaft, by any other means, be ſuddenly checked, the machine would continue its courſe (from the velocity acquired by the fly-wheel) without injury, until it ſtopped of itſelf; for the clicks would then meet a bar the contrary way and ſlip over it. This continuance, the Patentee thinks may be applied to conſiderable advantage in various other kinds of machinery. He adds, that he does not think it neceſſary to mention the various materials of which the machine ſhould be conſtructed, as every workman muſt be a competent judge of that matter, and will of courſe vary them according to circumſtances.

The drawings repreſent a machine of a two-horſe power, which will cauſe the cylinder to make one hundred revolutions in a minute, which velocity may be increaſed or diminiſhed by altering the number of wheels, or cogs on the wheels, either belonging to the machine, or horizontal ſhaft, or by other means known to every experienced mechanician.

Obſervations by Mr. Neon. "The advantages ariſing from this machine are very conſiderable, it having leſs friction, than any other that has hitherto come to my knowledge, and conſequently it does more work with the ſame power, and leſs injury to the ſtraw. It is alſo leſs liable to accidents, and when out of order may be repaired by a common workman.

MR. ROBERT FRITH (BROUGHTON, LANCASTER) *for an improved Method of dying Cotton-wool, Cotton-twiſt, Cotton-weft, and Cotton-cloth, of a Nankeen colour.*

This invention conſiſts in the uſe, either conjoined, or ſucceſſive, of an infuſion, or decoction of galls, mahogany bark, alder bark, oak bark, elm bark, ſchumach, and madder, or of any one, two, or more of them, and of a ſolution of iron, prepared by means of the ſulphuric, nitric, muriatic, and acetous acids, or any one or more of them, or by any other acid or acids commonly uſed for ſuch ſolutions, or prepared in any other way in which the ſolution of iron, commonly called iron-liquor, is prepared.

Mr. Frith diſclaims, under this patent, the uſe either of the infuſion or decoction ſolely, or of the ſolution ſolely; and confines his invention, and right to the uſe of both, either jointly or ſucceſſively, the ſame having never been before, either jointly or ſucceſſively, uſed in the ſame proceſs in dying buff or nankeen, and being ſubſtances which probably were not tried for that purpoſe, becauſe they are the common ingredients uſed in making black ink.

He alſo thinks it right to diſclaim any title to the invention of making or preparing the above infuſion or decoction, and ſolution, or any of them; and then he points out the manner in which he connects his invention with other known proceſſes, and which may be thus deſcribed. After waſhing the ſubſtance to be dyed in hot water, it is to be dipped into an infuſion or decoction of galls, mahogany-bark, &c. &c. or of any one, two, or more of them; it is now to be paſſed through the ſolution of iron, and then to be well waſhed in warm water; afterwards to be paſſed through a ſolution of ſoap and water, or through a ſolution of any of the alkalies in water, or through lime-water; and laſtly, while wet, it is to be dipped into a ſolution of tin, prepared by means of either the nitric acid, or the muriatic acid, or the nitro-muriatic acid, diluted with warm water. After waſhing the ſubſtance in the uſual way, the operation is complete.

Obſervation by the Patentee.—It may be proper to add, that, in the above proceſs, an infuſion or decoction of galls produces a yellowiſh buff-colour; and that the addition of a ſmall quantity of mahogany-bark, or alder-bark, to the infuſion of galls, produces a proper buff-colour; and that the addition of a greater quantity of bark produces a nankeen-colour.—The proportions of each may be varied according to the ſhade of colour which the dyer wiſhes to produce.

MR. ARTHUR WOOLF'S (SPA FIELDS), *for certain Improvements in the Conſtruction of Steam-Engines.*

Mr. Woolf has aſcertained, by actual and deciſive experiments, that ſteam, acting

ing with the expanſive force of four pounds the ſquare inch, againſt the ſafety-valve, expoſed alſo to the weight of the atmoſphere, is capable of expanding itſelf to four times the volume it then occupies, and ſtill to be equal to the preſſure of the atmoſphere; ſo, in like manner, ſteam of the force of five pounds the ſquare inch, can expand itſelf to five times its volume; and quantities of ſteam, of the like expanſive force, of ſix, ſeven, eight, &c. pounds the ſquare inch, can expand itſelf to ſix, ſeven, eight, &c. times its volume, and ſtill be capable of producing ſufficient action againſt the piſtons of a ſteam engine, to cauſe it to riſe in the old engine of Newcomen, or to be carried into the vacuous part of the cylinder in the improved engines; and this ratio is progreſſive, and nearly, if not intirely, uniform; ſo that ſteam, the expanſive force of which is equal to twenty, thirty, forty, or fifty pounds, the ſquare inch of a common ſafety-valve, will expand itſelf to twenty, thirty, forty, or fifty times its volume.—Upon this principle the patentee has founded his improvements, the deſcription of which we ſhall endeavour, by abridgment, to bring into a moderate compaſs.

An engine conſtructed upon Mr. Woolf's plan muſt have two ſteam-veſſels of different dimenſions, according to the temperature, or expanſive force, to be communicated to the ſteam. Each ſteam-veſſel ſhould be furniſhed with a piſton, and the ſmaller cylinders ſhould have a communication, both at top and bottom, with the boiler which ſupplies the ſteam, which communications, by means of cocks, or valves, are to be alternately opened and ſhut during the working of the engine. The top of the ſmall cylinder ſhould have a communication with the bottom of the larger cylinder, and the bottom of the ſmaller with the top of the larger, with proper means to open and ſhut theſe alternately, by cocks, valves, &c.; and both top and bottom of the larger cylinder, or ſteam-veſſel, ſhould, while the engine is at work, communicate alternately with a condenſing-veſſel, into which a jet of water is admitted to haſten the condenſation; or the condenſing-veſſel may be cooled by any other means calculated to produce that effect. When the engine is at work, ſteam of high temperature is admitted from the boiler, to act, by its elaſtic force, on one ſide of the ſmaller piſton, while the ſteam which had laſt moved it has a communication with the larger ſteam-veſſel, where it follows the larger piſton, now moving towards that end of its cylinder which is open to the condenſing-veſſel. Let both piſtons end their ſtroke at one time, and ſuppoſe them both at the top of their reſpective cylinders, ready to deſcend, then the ſteam, entering above the ſmaller piſton, will carry it downwards; while the ſteam below it, inſtead of being allowed to eſcape into the atmoſphere, or applied to any other purpoſe, will paſs into the larger cylinder, above its piſton, which will take its downward ſtroke at the ſame time that the piſton of the ſmaller cylinder is doing the ſame thing. When both piſtons have been made to deſcend to the bottom of their reſpective cylinders, then the ſteam from the boiler is to be ſhut off from the top, and admitted to the bottom of the ſmaller cylinder, and the communication between the bottom of the ſmaller and the top of the larger cylinder is alſo to be cut off, and the communication to be opened between the top of the ſmaller and the bottom of the larger cylinder; the ſteam, which, in the downward ſtroke of the engine, filled the large cylinder, being now open to the condenſer, and the communication between the bottom of the larger cylinder and the condenſer ſhut off; and ſo alternately admitting the ſteam to the different ſides of the ſmaller piſton; while the ſteam laſt admitted into the ſmaller cylinder paſſes alternately to the different ſides of the larger piſton, the top and bottom of which are made to communicate alternately with the condenſer.

Mr. Woolf is aware of the difficulty of giving to large cylinders a degree of ſtrength ſufficient to bear the action of very powerful ſteam, and therefore he propoſes to uſe two or more ſmaller cylinders in the place of the larger one; but the piſtons of theſe muſt be made to act together. He alſo propoſes to improve engines already conſtructed, by adding a ſmall engine, or meaſure, for the ſteam admitted to the working cylinder; and, in the ſpecification, rules are given for the proper conſtruction of ſuch improvements, which, we are told, may be readily introduced into Mr. Watt's engines. He recommends, that, in all caſes, the ſmaller veſſel ſhould be a meaſure for the larger; and, as an example, he adviſes, if ſteam of forty pounds the ſquare inch be fixed on, then the ſmaller ſteam-veſſel ſhould be at leaſt one-fortieth part of the contents of the larger one; or one thirtieth, or one-twentieth, when ſteam of thirty or twenty pounds the ſquare inch is to be uſed.—Theſe, however, are not the only proportions that may be uſed with ſafety, and

even

even advantage; for if it be not adviseable that the proportion of the ſmaller cylinder ſhould be much ſmaller than what is above ſtated, yet in making it larger conſiderable latitude may be allowed; thus, with ſteam of forty pounds the ſquare inch, a ſmaller cylinder of one-twentieth, or even larger, may be employed inſtead of one of a fortieth of the capacity of the larger or working-cylinder, and ſo with ſteam of any other given ſtrength. In ſome engines this may be almoſt neceſſary, becauſe of the difficulty of preventing ſome waſte ſteam, or partial condenſation, which might leſſen the rate of working, if not allowed for in the ſize of the ſmaller cylinder, or in the quantity of ſteam admitted directly from the boiler into the working cylinder, where no ſmaller cylinder or ſteam-meaſure is employed; and in every caſe the engine, when got ready for work, whatever may be the proportion that has been adopted, as intended to be worked with, ſhould have its power tried, by altering the load on the valve that aſcertains the force of the ſteam, in order that the ſtrength of ſteam beſt adapted for the engine may be aſcertained; for it may turn out to be advantageous that the ſteam ſhould be employed, in particular engines of an elaſtic force, ſomewhat over or under what was firſt intended.

MR. RICHARD BATES (BOLTON) *for a Machine to pump Water and other uſeful Purpoſes.*

It is impoſſible to afford our readers any adequate idea of this invention, without the aid of figures, which our plan does not admit of.

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE.

REPORT *of the* PROCEEDINGS *of the* CLASS *of the* FINE ARTS *of the* NATIONAL INSTITUTE, *during the* YEAR XI, *by* JOACHIM LE BRETON, SECRETARY *of the* CLASS; *read at the* PUBLIC MEETING *of the* NATIONAL INSTITUTE, SEPT. 30, 1803.

IMMEDIATELY after the execution of the Decree which changed the organization of the National Inſtitute, the Claſs of Fine Arts entered with zeal on the exerciſe of the functions aſſigned it. After adopting ſuch internal regulations as this change rendered neceſſary, the Claſs reſumed the examination of a Queſtion propoſed by the Government to the Inſtitute, viz. "The State of the Sciences, Literature, and the Arts, in France, to the Epoch of 1789; their Progreſs ſince that Period to the 1ſt Vendemiaire, Year 10 (September 1802); the Ideas of the Inſtitute relative to their Advancement and Encouragement, and an improved Mode of Inſtruction."

Two Sections of the Arts, Rhetoric, and Painting, had already made their Report before the changes already alluded to had taken place. M. VINCENT had ſketched an hiſtorical Picture of Painting from the time of Francis I. He imagined, that, to fulfil the intentions of Government, and to attain the uſeful end which is propoſed, it is neceſſary not only to be acquainted with the flouriſhing or declining ſtate of the arts at a certain period, but likewiſe to know what cauſes contributed to their ſplendour or decay.—In queſtions of this nature, in particular, it is of advantage to call in the aid of hiſtory, and to endeavour to go back from effects to cauſes.

The character and perſonal qualities of Francis I. drew into his ſervice able artiſts, whom he invited from Italy about the middle of the 15th century. Theſe artiſts cauſed others to appear in France, who ſurpaſſed their maſters. Vouet, Le Pouſſin, Le Sueur, Le Brun, and Mignard, were the firſt generation. By theſe the French ſchool was raiſed to pre-eminence. At firſt, ſeveral painters, animated by the love of their art, united in forming a regular method of inſtruction for the direction of pupils. This aſſociation was erected into an Academy in 1653, and twenty years afterwards Colbert joined to it a School of Fine Arts at Rome.

Louis XIV. and his Miniſter were undoubtedly not ſo fond of the arts as Francis I. but they contributed more towards their ſtability, by founding inſtitutions. However, painting and the arts in general declined ſince that reign, though the cauſes have not been properly explained. There are ſome which cannot be diſputed, and which will always produce the ſame effects; and it is to theſe that we ſhall confine ourſelves.

The Section of Painting conſiders as one of the principal, that arbitrary authority

rity over the arts exercised by one, whose genius, nevertheless, greatly contributed towards their illustration. Charles Le Brun, enjoying the favour and protection of the Sovereign, became the distributor of works and rewards, and required that every artist should humble to his taste, which was exclusive, and his character, which was imperious. It was necessary that he should conform to his ideas, that he should be servile, or endure persecution.—Every production bore his stamp, and had but one physiognomy. He gave directions even for the ornaments of the iron-work belonging to the gates of Versailles, and even the *Girardons* submitted to work according to his plans. Thus, instead of the genius and originality which the great artists of that age would have impressed on their respective performances, we observe a cold monotony in the execution, a flat uniformity in the ideas; for it was to flattery only that artists were permitted to devote their pencils. Some suffered persecution, and others abandoned the capital. But after the death of Poussin, Le Sueur, and Le Brun, there were left only the elements of that decay which the latter had prepared. It was sudden and deplorable; for the arts were at the lowest ebb during the reign of Louis XV.

It was about the middle of that reign that M. Vien, an artist whom France is still so fortunate as to possess, raising himself above the confusion and ridiculous taste which prevailed, applied himself to the study of the principles of truth, and, joining example to precept, led mistaken talent into the right track, and purified the School by superintending its instruction. The Minister of the Arts, M. Dangiviller, had the merit to second this fortunate change, by giving employment to artists of approved talents, and encouraging them to proceed in this hopeful career. By these means the School arrived at such a degree of splendour, that, in 1789, every department of the arts was cultivated with equal success, and France had at no period so many distinguished artists.

Has painting made any advancement from 1789 to the year 10? The Section thinks, that, with some slight deviation, it is nearly at the same point as in 1789.—The same means exist, increased by youthful talents, which have already acquired celebrity.

Some processes for the employment of colours on porcelain, the application of painting to panoramas, improvements made in the restoration of pictures, are not, properly speaking, discoveries in painting; they are services rendered by chemistry, natural philosophy, geometry, and skill, to the art, and for which it cheerfully acknowleges its gratitude.

With respect to the latter part of the Question of Government, the Class thinks, that, in order to advance and encourage the art, and to perfect its instruction, it is necessary to support and improve the existing institutions, that is, the Schools of Paris and Rome, and to bestow employments, honours, and rewards, on distinguished talents. All these means are at the disposal of Government. If neglect, carelessness, injustice, and the want of discernment, have invariably caused the decline of the arts; the contrary methods must make them prosper.

Painting and Sculpture are sisters. It would be impossible to trace their history successively, without introducing the same features; nor treat of that which constitutes their glory, without calling to recollection their close relations of interest and consanguinity. M. Moitte, the Reporter of the Section of Sculpture, was sensible of this, and has referred to the Report of the Section of Painting for those things which belong in common to the two arts in such a manner that they cannot be separated. What has been said, for example, of the encouragement, or of the servile subjection, of the one, is equally applicable to the other, as well as to all the rest of the arts. With regard to sculpture, there is, however, this difference, that it has peculiar difficulties to surmount, and that the means of its encouragement are more rare.

Without being oppressed by distinguished talents, as painting was by Le Brun, the progress of sculpture was restrained by the mediocrity of the artists of the present age, who long kept it in ignoble slavery. Their pupils have once more restored the art to its former liberty, in spite of the obstinate resistance of their masters. M. Moitte gives an account of the means by which this revolution was effected.

He has likewise considered the art from the time of Francis I. and his results are, as in painting and architecture, that the first French sculptors, produced by the reign of that Prince, Sarrazin, Germain, Pilon, and particularly Jean Goujeon, were far superior to the Italians, their masters.

But the art, which began to droop under

der Louis XIII. ſtill farther declined during the reign of his ſucceſſor. The ſculpture of the gate of St. Denis is the only production of the art worthy of notice during the reign of Louis XIV. when it appeared at a lower ebb even than the others. The Section likewiſe remarks, that the want of freedom in the conceptions of the ſculptors greatly contributed to produce that effect; as a proof of which we find, that Le Puget preferred the free exerciſe of his genius at Marſeilles to the ſubjection of Verſailles. But, as it has already been obſerved, it was during the reign of Louis XV. that ſculpture arrived at the loweſt ſtate of degradation. From this ſtate it was, however, raiſed during the reign of his ſucceſſor. The revolution which had been commenced in painting was ſeconded by different ſculptors, who ſhook off a humiliating yoke, and their independence was announced by the ſtatues of Voltaire, Boſſuet, Paſcal, La Fontaine, and particularly the Female Bathing (by M. Julien), which might juſtly be eſteemed the workmanſhip of a Grecian artiſt.

Such was the ſtate of the art in 1789; but ſculpture ſuſtained great injury by the deſtruction of the inſtitutions and great fortunes by the Revolution. From this order of things, however, which threatened it with utter ruin, proceeded the greateſt encouragement it has received for a century; this was the re execution of all the ſculpture of the Pantheon, concerning which the Report of the Section contains an intereſting Notice.

If the numerous public competitors ſince 1789 have not produced monuments, the fault muſt not be attributed to the art; for deſigns and ſketches, of diſtinguiſhed excellence, have been exhibited at thoſe competitions. The Section of Sculpture, therefore, declares, that the art has not declined; that it poſſeſſes the ſame means of production as in 1789, augmented, as in painting, by the youthful talents which have ſince appeared with credit. The means of encouragement and improvement are the ſame as have been mentioned reſpecting painting.

In the Report made by M. HEURTIER, in the name of the Section of Architecture, he ſays, that the taſte of the French for that art was manifeſted prior to the revival of the arts in Europe; and in proof of this aſſertion he mentions the churches of the 12th and 13th centuries, ſuch as the cathedral of Amiens, and many others.—But, without urging this claim of priority, which does not conduct to the reſults that are required, it is, however, inconteſtable, that, in the 16th century, this nation had a generation of architects who excelled their maſters in a ſtill higher degree than thoſe in the other departments of the arts. It is ſufficient to mention, for the glory of that period, its great monuments, and the artiſts by whom they were erected; the palace of the Thuilleries, by Philibert Delorme; the Louvre, by Pierre Leſcot and Jean Goujon; and the Luxembourg, by Debroſſe.

The ſecond generation exiſted under Louis XIV. and is ſtill more diſtinguiſhed; many of its monuments would have excited the envy of Athens and Rome.—Such are, for example, the beautiful triumphal arch of the gate of St. Denis, the orangery of Verſailles, and the colonnade of the Louvre, which alone would do honour to any age, and which forms the noble periſtyle of the temple of arts, ſciences, and literature.

But architecture again declined, and its genius was not again rouſed till towards the middle of the long reign of Louis XV. in 1732, by the beautiful Doric colonnade of the veſtibule of St. Sulpice. It burſt like lightning amid the darkneſs of night; it was like the dawn of a new day. Almoſt at the ſame time Souffl t erected the Pantheon, Antoine the Mint, Goudoin the School of Medicine, Peyre and Dewailly the Theatre de l'Odeon, Chalgrin the church of Saint Philippe du Roule; Heurtier the periſtyle of the Theatre Italien, Boulée the hotel de Brunoy, in the Champs Elyſées; at the ſame time that the worthy David Leroy devoted his fortune and his life to the propagation of the principles of, and taſte for, Grecian architecture.

This was the ſtate of architecture in 1789. From that period till the year 10 it cannot afford any ſatisfactory reſult.—It is not in the midſt of a political revolution that an art which requires tranquillity and great expences can be expected to make much progreſs. If vaſt deſigns were ſometimes projected, thoſe who conceived or ſuggeſted, together with thoſe who promoted them, had diſappeared before their execution could be commenced. But many of the architects who erected the monuments which have juſt been mentioned, ſtill exiſt in the full vigour of their talent; others, who have not enjoyed the ſame opportunities of acquiring diſtinction, are known in the School to be perfect maſters of their art; and, as well in the competitions as in private undertakings, we have witneſſed the diſplay of eminent

eminent talents, which were not known in 1789.

It muſt, nevertheleſs, not be diſſembled, that the art has had the diſadvantage of being uſurped by men unknown in the ranks of artiſts, and who neither had the neceſſary education nor ſufficient talents to practiſe it. This alone was a prejudice to the art. But the ſame men have been ſeen to occupy places which have ever been reſerved for talents of the firſt rate, to be entruſted with the care of precious monuments, though incapable of the truſt, or with the erection of new ones, in the rare occaſions which preſented themſelves. Theſe diſorders prevailed during periods of anarchy, and at a time when the Government wanted ſtrength, intelligence, and elevation. We notice the effects becauſe they have been prejudicial to the art, becauſe they might have been ſtill more diſaſtrous, and that they may be guarded againſt in future.

The miſchief which the art has experienced is not, however, ſo great as might be apprehended. It is true, the eye is often ſtruck with crude and ridiculous ſtructures, whoſe defects originate in the above-mentioned cauſes. But theſe are only private habitations, which, like thoſe by whom they were erected, as yet exerciſe no influence over the public opinion.

We have now nothing but conſolatory proſpects. Great and important repairs ſucceed each other; and though they do not preciſely belong to the periods comprehended within the Queſtion of the Government, we cannot forbear a brief notice of them. The firſt, that of the Luxembourg, is poſterior to 1789. The Monarchy had left that beautiful palace in ruins. It appeared to have been erected, and to have excited univerſal admiration, only for the purpoſe of being almoſt immediately abandoned to all the cauſes of deſtruction. The reſtoration of this monument was commenced by the Republic, and it is continued with increaſed ſplendour, by the talents of the accompliſhed architect (M. Chalgrin) who reſpects the glory of Debroſſe.

The Picture, which ſhall begin at the period where the preſent terminates, will do juſtice to the great encouragement given to ſculpture. How rich will that Picture be, to judge of it by the embelliſhments which Paris has received ſince the year 10! The nobleſt of them all will be the completion of the Louvre, the ſecond appearance of which in ſome meaſure eclipſes the admiration commanded by the firſt. Its repairs are begun; and if hope, which follows them with an impatient eye, does not yet perceive great reſults, it is becauſe it is not the nature of any thing uſeful to attract notice, and becauſe the works which have already been executed, have for their object the ſolidity, and not the external embelliſhment, of the edifice.

The means of encouraging the art, indicated by the Section of Architecture, are, a complete ſyſtem of inſtruction, employment, and thoſe prizes which it is the duty of enlightened Governments to beſtow on diſtinguiſhed talents. The ſtate of architectural inſtruction is ſuch as to be deplored, did we not know that the organization of the Special School of Fine Arts is nearly completed. As a conſolation to thoſe by whom this is impatiently expected, I have to announce, that architecture has acquired a new mean of inſtruction, which will ſoon be placed at its diſpoſal.

The Miniſter of the Interior has aſſigned a vaſt apartment in the Palace of the Arts to receive the precious collection of the moſt beautiful antique architectural ornaments, formed with ſo much care by our colleague Dufourny, during a reſidence of thirteen years in Italy. This *unique* collection will be devoted to ſtudy.

From the account which has thus been ſubmitted to the Claſs, it reſults, that none of the Fine Arts has degenerated ſince the year 1789; and that they all poſſeſs great means for anſwering the intentions of the Government. It likewiſe reſults, that the latter poſſeſſes all the means of encouraging them, ſince thoſe means conſiſt in a kind and continued attention, impartial juſtice, the aſſurance of freedom to genius, and the diſtribution of honours more than of rewards.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL,

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domeſtic and Foreign.

**** Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

MR. WILLIAM BELSHAM has completed his Hiſtory of Great Britain, from the Revolution, 1688, to the Concluſion of the Treaty of Amiens, 1802; and the ELEVENTH and TWELFTH, or concluding, volumes, will make their appearance in a few days. This valuable publication will then conſtitute the only Hiſtory of Great Britain, during the ſame important period, which has been the work of a ſingle writer.

SIR JOHN SINCLAIR, whoſe unwearied induſtry on every ſubject to which he turns his attention muſt command the gratitude and admiration of the public, is, at preſent, engaged in the compoſition of a work, founded on experience and a ſyſtem of extenſive enquiry, to be entitled, "*The Code of Health and Longevity.*" The patriotic author propoſes to divide his work into the three following parts: 1. The circumſtances which neceſſarily tend to promote health and longevity, independent of individual attention. 2. The rules which, if obſerved by an individual, have a tendency to preſerve health and exiſtence, even where theſe independent circumſtances are wanting. And, 3. The regulations by which the general health and ſafety of a great community are protected from the various injuries to which they are likely to be expoſed.

Mr. W. H. IRELAND, whoſe fabrication of the Shakſpeare MSS. excited ſo much attention a ſhort time ſince, has written an amuſing book, containing his confeſſion of all the circumſtances which attended that literary forgery, relating not only to the papers, but to the various perſonages who diſtinguiſhed themſelves while the controverſy continued.

Mr. JOSEPH GANDY will ſpeedily publiſh a work of deſigns for Cottages, Cottage-farms, and rural Buildings.

Meſſrs. A. and C. K. AIKIN have, for a conſiderable time, been preparing for publication a Dictionary of Chemiſtry and Mineralogy, with their application to Arts and Manufactures. This work has been ſome time in the preſs; it will be comprized in two quarto volumes, and be publiſhed with expedition.

Mrs. WEST is employed on a new work, to be entitled, "Letters to a Young Lady, on the Character and Duties of Women."

The Rev. JAMES HALL, M. A. has in the preſs ſome important Experiments and Diſcoveries on Ice, Heat, and Cold; the reſult of which will probably prove of great advantage to the navy, and tend to illuſtrate ſome important points in natural philoſophy.

De. CLUTTERBUCK is ſhortly about to publiſh an Inquiry into the Seat and Nature of Fever, as deducible from the Phenomena of the Diſeaſe, and the Principles of the animal Economy; in which he hopes to determine, more ſatisfactorily than has been hitherto done, ſome diſputed points of this long-conteſted ſubject.

Mrs. BAYFIELD is preparing to publiſh a volume of Fugitive Poems.

Mrs. CAPPE, of York, has in the preſs, and purpoſes to publiſh in a very ſhort time, a Series of Remarks on Female Charity Schools, Friendly Societies, and other ſubjects connected with them.

The original work on the Preſent State of Peru, announced in a late Number, will appear early in February.

The Britiſh and Foreign Bible Society, of which Lord TEIGNMOUTH is Preſident, has been preſented with a valuable collection of copies of the Holy Scriptures, in foreign languages, the acquiſition of which has engaged the donor's attention for many years. As many other gentlemen are in poſſeſſion of copies in the ancient and modern tongues, who may be diſpoſed to follow ſo laudable an example, ſuch donations will conſiderably forward the objects of that inſtitution, and may be ſent to the Society's Depoſitory, No. 19, Little Moorfields.

An important work will appear in the current month, under the title of Elements and Practice of Naval Architecture, developing the Principles of the Art of Ship Building, and illuſtrated with numerous engravings.

The Rev. JOSIAH PRATT, in conſequence of a very conſiderable riſe in the price of paper which has juſt taken place, will cloſe his preſent liſt of ſubſcribers to Biſhop Hall's Works, in ten volumes, octavo, at Lady day. All who ſend in their names before that time will have the work at 7s. 6d. per volume; but after that day the price will be raiſed to 9s.

Mr. WILLIAM COLLINS propoſes to publiſh, by ſubſcription, the Memoirs of a Picture; containing the life and ſingular adventures of the Chevalier Vanderwigtie, and other celebrated characters; including a biographical ſketch of the late Mr. George Morland.

A Sta-

A Statiſtical and Hiſtorical Enquiry into the Population of Ireland, will ſhortly be laid before the public. The object of this work is to ſhew how eſſential the internal proſperity and tranquillity of that iſland are to the general intereſt of the United Kingdom.

The ſecond edition of a Narrative of Events that have lately taken Place in Ireland, among the Society called Quakers, will ſhortly appear. The writer of this intereſting publication is ſaid to be Mr. WM. RATHBONE, a merchant of great reſpectability in Liverpool, a member of the ſociety of Quakers, who, in their diſcipline, have inſtituted proceedings againſt him, for unneceſſarily, as they conceive, expoſing the weakneſſes of their members, and for deviating from their advice: which is intended to reſtrain publications by any member, affecting the principles of the Society, unleſs previouſly ſanctioned by their approbation.

Dr. THORNTON is engaged in a work in defence of the Vaccine Syſtem.

Propoſals have been iſſued for publiſhing, by ſubſcription, Six Views in Derbyſhire, viz. four in Dove Dale, and two in Matlock: from original drawings, taken on the ſpot, by THOMAS HOFLAND and THOMAS BARBER: to be engraved by J. BLUCK, in the firſt ſtyle of excellence.

The Engliſh language continues to make conſiderable progreſs on the Continent. In all the new Ruſſian inſtitutions, and in moſt of the German univerſities and academies, there is a maſter appropriated for teaching it; and a number of elementary books, and ſelections, alſo, from the writings of the beſt Engliſh authors, have been lately publiſhed.

It will be gratifying to our readers to be informed of the remarkable decreaſe of deaths by the Small-pox, occaſioned by the adopting of Vaccine Inoculation, as it appears by the following comparative view, extracted from the Bills of Mortality:—

	Deaths in 1803.	In 1804.
January	181	120
February	121	77
March	95	44
April	61	38
May	69	38
June	48	29
July	50	35
Auguſt	67	27
September	85	33
October	64	50
November	152	45
December	180	50
Total	1173	586

This decreaſe will appear ſtill more important, when compared with the annexed ſtatement of deaths by ſmall-pox, for 50 years, within the Bills of Mortality, averaged by ten years:—

		Deaths.
From 1750	to 1759	19,642
1760	1769	24,435
1770	1779	22,039
1780	1789	17,121
1790	1799	17,685
Total, in 50 Years		100,922

Making an annual average of 2018 deaths by ſmall-pox.—The following is an annual ſtatement of deaths in the preſent century:—

	Deaths.
1800	240
1801	1461
1802	1579
1803	1173
1804	586

Mr. GOLDSON, of Portſmouth, has made ſeveral experiments to aſcertain the effect of vaccination on the hand; and has uniformly produced a veſicle diſtinctly different from that in the arm, though the ſame matter was uſed in both caſes. The reſult of theſe experiments, with further facts and obſervations on the ſmall-pox ſubſequent to vaccination, are now in the preſs.

Mr. JOHN FORSTER, of Royſton, Hertfordſhire, has made a ſucceſsful experiment of feeding ſheep, during the months of winter, on potatoes. In the courſe of the laſt winter, his turnips failing, he gave his ſheep potatoes, and with them nothing more than freſh ſtraw, night and morning; and, at the end of March, the ewes and lambs of his flock were allowed to be in better condition than thoſe of any flock in the neighbourhood.

A new method of forming roads on clay, or wet bottoms, is the following:—Firſt throw the ſoil from the ſides, leaving a groove in the middle for the materials, beginning with kid or bruſh-wood plentifully, then ſtones and gravel: if the gravel be very ſharp and good, there is no occaſion to round the road. Even a concave ſurface is found to anſwer very well; but where the materials are tender, it may be better to round it a little, but not ſo much as is frequently done, being often dangerous, and hurtful to the road, by obliging the carriages to keep in one track.

A new method has been diſcovered of dying cotton a roſe colour, for which purpoſe wild plums and muriatic or ſulphuric acid, are employed.

A very curious experiment has lately been repeated before the National Inſtitute. If the air be very rapidly compreſſed in the ball of an air-gun, a conſiderable quantity of heat is diſengaged from the firſt ſtroke of the piſton, which is ſo great that it is capable of ſetting fire to a piece of fungus match placed within the pump. If the body of the pump be terminated by a moveable end, formed of a piece of ſteel firmly ſcrewed in, and furniſhed in its centre with a glaſs lens, which admits of the inſide being ſeen, at the firſt ſtroke of the piſton, a ray of vivid brilliant light will be perceived, which is ſuddenly diſengaged.

The fruit of the carobe tree (*caroubier*), which has hitherto been cultivated along the coaſt of the Mediterranean merely to feed cattle, is found to yield, after fermentation, excellent brandy, in the proportion of a pint to five pounds of dried fruit.

M. STRAUSS has, after many experiments, ſucceeded in applying platina to the coating of copper, which will undoubtedly be ſuperior to that of tin; not only in its reſiſtance to acids and ſaline matters, but in its durability, from the greater hardneſs of platina, and the proceſs is not more difficult to be effected than the common operation of tinning.

M. HERMESTADT, of Berlin, has diſcovered that the *tormentilla erecta*, a plant that grows almoſt every where, and the *polygonum biſtorta*, furniſh excellent materials for tanning leather. A pound and a half of tormentilla, or double that quantity of biſtorta, will tan as much dry hide as ſeven pounds of oak bark.

M. TROUVILLE has made a new hydraulic machine, which throws up water to a great height, without any other mechaniſm, and ſolely by the rarefaction of the air in air-tight ſtone chambers, placed one above another. For this invention he has been preſented with a gratuity of 15,000 livres by the Board for the Encouragement of Arts at Paris.

It is expected that the public will ſoon be put in poſſeſſion of the moſt accurate and complete details relative to Georgia, a country the preſent ſtate of which is but little known. Beſides the expedition undertaken by the order of the Ruſſian Government, and conducted by Count Muſſin Puſchkin who was accompanied by ſeveral literary and ſcientific men, the Baron of Biberſtein, who has already publiſhed a work relative to the weſt coaſt of the Caſpian ſea, is now travelling in Georgia to examine every thing relating to the culture and commerce of ſilk. Three engineers have likewiſe very recently been diſpatched to that country, to collect farther information.

A method of cleaning and preſerving ſtatues, deſcribed by Vitruvius and Pliny, has lately been tried, with complete ſucceſs, at Paris, on the beautiful ſculpture of the fountain of Grenelle. This proceſs, which conſiſts in ſtopping all the pores of the marble with a mixture of oil of carnation and virgin wax, applied hot to the marble, which muſt likewiſe be previouſly heated, preſerves it, in future, from thoſe black ſpots produced by humidity, and which are nothing but the vegetation of *licken*, a ſpecies of very fine moſs, the roots of which ſtrike into the pores of the marble, whoſe ſurface they thus, in time, corrode and deſtroy. This operation, performed with care, completely fills the pores of the marble. The ſurface muſt afterwards be rubbed with wax, and then with a fine linen cloth; by which means a kind of varniſh is formed, that repels the water, and prevents the lichen from ſtriking its roots inward. It is preſumed that the moſt beautiful productions of antiquity were poliſhed in this manner with wax, and that the obvious utility of this proceſs will ſoon bring it into general practice.

M. SALVAGE, doctor of medicine, has executed ſome coloured drawings, which have been engraved, repreſenting the beautiful ſtatue called the Fighting Gladiator, flayed in different points of view. His object, in this performance, is to render the work uſeful to the ſtudy of the imitative arts, and principally thoſe of painting and ſculpture. He has taken advantage of the means furniſhed by the military hoſpital, to which he is attached, to place, in the attitude of the gladiator, different human ſubjects, and to model all the muſcular parts in ſuch a manner, that the ſpectator may diſcover, at firſt ſight, the mechaniſm of the muſcles, which produce the movement of that beautiful figure. He has, in this manner, repreſented the gladiator flayed in different points of view, in each of which the figure is developed from the ſkeleton to the ſkin. To enable the pupil to underſtand this anatomy, which, as the author himſelf admits, ſhould have been executed on a larger ſcale, he propoſes to precede it with ſome engravings, containing the principles of the bones and muſcles, the head of the Apollo Belvedere diſſected in profile, and a front view of the bones of the head of the ſame figure; and theſe will be ſucceeded by feet and hands, deſigned after antiques.

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The Commiſſion compoſed of Meſſrs. Monge, Berthollet, Fourier, Caſtaz, Deſgenettes, Conte, Girard, and Laucret, have preſented to the French Miniſter of the Interior a Report on the progreſs of the work on Egypt, with the execution and publication of which they are eſpecially charged. One hundred engravings are already finiſhed; of theſe, forty-ſeven repreſent ſome of the ancient Egyptian monuments, ſeventeen repreſent modern monuments, eight relate to the arts known in Egypt, and twenty-eight repreſent different objects of natural hiſtory. Beſides theſe, 160 other plates have been begun. The deſigns of temples, palaces, and tombs, are not confined to thoſe of ancient conſtruction: engravings have been made of a great number of idols, ſtatues, amulets, and likewiſe of the papyrus found in the tombs, under the coverings of the mummies. The ſmall number of architectural engravers at Paris has prevented the editors from procuring many engravings of modern edifices. They have, however, preſented to the Miniſter two of the gates of Cairo, ſuppoſed to have been erected by Saladin, and two moſques, one of which is highly venerated by the Muſſulmans, and appears to date as far back as the foundation of the city.

It was lately announced that Baron ARETIN had diſcovered, in the Electoral Library at Munich, a Latin manuſcript, containing a deſcription of the method of preparing the Greek fire. Since that time, two manuſcript copies have been found in the French National Library, at Paris, of a work entitled, *Liber ignium ad combarendos hoſtes, autore Marco Græco*—Treatiſe on Fires proper for deſtroying Enemies. This treatiſe has been printed, and forms eighteen pages in quarto. The librarians of the inſtitution have given a faithful copy from the two manuſcripts, without remark or commentary. Some of the paſſages in this performance do not, at the preſent day, poſſeſs even the merit of novelty; as they may be found in a little work entitled, *De mirabilibus Mundi*, and attributed to Albert the Great. It is likewiſe preſumed, from various paſſages in the works both of Jerome Cardan, and his antagoniſt, Julius Cæſar Scaliger, that both thoſe writers were acquainted with the piece aſcribed to Marcus Græcus. The editors obſerve, that the writing of the oldeſt of theſe manuſcripts cannot date farther back than the latter half of the fourteenth century, and that the other is not anterior to the concluſion of the fifteenth.

M. WILDENOW, profeſſor of botany at Berlin, has, ſince 1801, been employed in making judicious alterations and arrangements in the botanic garden belonging to the King of Pruſſia. All the hedges, buſhes, and other objects indicative of the French manner, have been removed. The garden, which, with the court and buildings, occupies twenty-ſeven acres, has, in the centre, an oval pond; another, of an oblong form, has been made in the back part; on each ſide of the garden, ditches have been dug to take off the water; and theſe ponds and ditches are devoted to the cultivation of aquatic plants. Seven green-houſes have been erected, and they are already full of plants; each of them contains a thermometer, to indicate the proper degree of heat. One of theſe green houſes is remarkable for its conſtruction, for it may be removed in ſummer. The plants of the ſouth of Europe, the north of Africa, the temperate regions of Aſia, and thoſe of Carolina and Florida, are here cultivated in the ground without pots. This green-houſe is embelliſhed with a lofty palm-tree, a *magnolia grandiflora*, twenty-two feet in height, and other trees equally rare! It alſo contains ſeveral hot-beds for other exotic plants. The whole garden has been laid out in the Engliſh taſte, and to each plant has been aſſigned a ſoil, expoſure, and ſituation, ſuitable to its nature. The number of ſpecies cultivated in this garden exceed 5000, among which are the *Strelitzia reginæ*, *ſarracenia purpurea*, *hedyſarum gyrans*, *rhododendron caucaſicum*, *azalea pontica*, *parkinſonia aculeata*, and many ſpecies of *erica*, *protea*, and other vegetable productions equally rare.

A correſpondent of the Magazin Encyclopedique has communicated ſome obſervations, tending to elucidate the name and ſituation of a place which is mentioned in Cæſar's Commentaries. In the 31ſt chapter of the firſt book *De Bello Gallico*, he ſays that Arioviſtus defeated the Gauls at at Admagetobria. The words of the text are: *Arioviſtum autem, ut ſemel Gallorum copias vicerit, quod prælium factum ſit Admagetobriæ, ſuperbe et crudeliter imperare.* In the different manuſcripts of Cæſar this town is written in various ways: Admagetobrigæ, Admagetrobiæ, Admagetobriæ, and the Greek tranſlator gives it Ἀμαγετοβριᾶ. In conſidering the poſition of this town, it ſhould be recollected, that it was the Sequani, ſituated between the Rhine and the Rhone, who had called the Germans to their aſſiſtance againſt the Ædui, whoſe territories lay between

between the Saone and the Loire. Goduin, the editor of Cæſar *in uſum Delphini*, imagines that this Amagetobria ſhould be ſought at Bingen, on the Rhine; and, in ſupport of this opinion, he cites the verſes of Auſonius, in the beautiful deſcription of the Moſelle, given by that poet:

Tranſieram celerem nebuloſo flumine Navam,
Addita miratus veteri nova mœnia vico,
Æquavit Latias ubi quondam Gallia Cannas.

M. d'Anville, with juſtice, conſidered this opinion as untenable, and Cellarius was of the ſame way of thinking. The reſemblance of the name of a place ſituated near the confluence of the Ognon with the Saone, a little above Pontailler, and denominated *la Moige de Broie*, to that of Admagetobria, led Chiflet to imagine that this might have been the ſituation of the town mentioned by Cæſar; and this idea is approved by D'Anville, who obſerves, that this tradition is recorded by Pierre de St. Julien, in his *Antiquities of the Burgundians*. The extraordinary drought of the laſt ſummer contributed to elucidate this conteſted point. The inhabitants of Pontaillier, taking advantage of this opportunity to cleanſe the bed of the Saone, which paſſes by their town, found in it, among other monuments, the handle of an urn, on which is the name MAGETOB. This circumſtance is conſidered as a proof that the town was not called Admagetobria, but Magetobria, or Magetobriga. This was the opinion of Raymond Martin, who, in his Alphabetical Explanation of the geographical ſituations mentioned in Cæſar, places this town under the letter M, and calls it Magetobria. The prepoſition *ad* could not, however, be introduced for nothing, and it is hence inferred, that the proper reading, in this paſſage of Cæſar, is *ad Magetobriam*, which renders the conſtruction of the ſentence more juſt and natural.

M. ECKBERG has lately diſcovered *titanite* at Karinbricka, in Weſtmannland, imbedded in quartz and mica, and mixed with black tourmalins. He has lately announced a very curious property of the new earth called yttria.—When the muriate of yttria is heated to redneſs, it gives out oxy-muriatic acid, nearly in the ſame proportion as when muriatic acid is treated in the ſame way with the oxide of the new metal called *cerium*. Hence it is probable that yttria is a metallic oxide.

M. GAHN, in his attempts to reduce the oxide of *cerium*, heated it with a mixture of oxide of lead, charcoal, and linſeed-oil. He obtained a black, porous, brittle, dull maſs, which he conſiders as a carburet of lead. It acquired the metallic luſtre when rubbed upon hard metals, and depoſited coal.

The metal called *cerium* was diſcovered by Meſſrs. HISINGER and BERZELIUS, in the mineral known by the name of baſtnaſtungſten. Their experiments were publiſhed in the new Berlin Journal *der Chimie*, from which it was tranſlated into the *Annales de Chimie*.

M. ROSE has publiſhed an account of white powder which ſeparates from the concentrated juice of *Inula helenii*. It reſembles ſtarch in ſeveral of its properties, but differs in others. It burns like ſugar, is inſoluble in cold water, but ſoluble in hot, and the ſolution paſſes through the filter. Alcohol throws it down from water.

A ſet of experiments on the ſolution of indigo in different kinds of ſulphuric acid has lately been laid before the public by M. BUCHOLZ, who found that the Britiſh ſulphuric acid was a bad ſolvent, unleſs it had been previouſly boiled with ſulphur; that the acid manufactured in the North of Europe diſſolved it well in its natural ſtate; but, when deprived of the ſulphurous acid gaz, it became as inefficacious as the Engliſh. Hence it appears that the preſence of this gas promoted the ſolution; of courſe the common ſulphuric acid, or, as it is uſually called, the oil of vitriol, in the ſtate in which it is employed by the dyers, namely, blackened with vegetable matter, anſwers their purpoſes better than the pureſt.

It has long been known that the metals precipitate each other from acids in their metallic ſtate. Iron, for inſtance, may be employed to throw down copper, and copper to precipitate ſilver. But it has not been ſuſpected till lately, that the ſame precipitations may be obtained when the metals are diſſolved in alkalies; provided always that metals are employed whoſe oxides are ſoluble in alkalies.—KLAPROTH has lately publiſhed a ſet of curious experiments on this ſubject.—Lead was precipitated in the metallic ſtate, by introducing a cylinder of zinc into a ſolution of oxide of lead in potaſh. The ſame reſult was obtained when zinc was put into ſolutions of oxides of tin and tellurium in the ſame alkali, and into the ſolutions of oxides of copper of tungſten in ammonia. This laſt reſult points out an eaſy method of reducing the very refractory metallic oxides to the metallic ſtate.

Great

Great expectations are formed by men of letters on the Continent, of the Hiſtory of Ruſſia, which is in great forwardneſs, by M. KARAMSIN.

Several periodical works have been commenced in the preſent year in Ruſſia. Among theſe, one intitled "Notices of of the North," is to be publiſhed by M. MARTIGNORO, well known for his Tranſlation of Longinus. This paper will exhibit the hiſtory of learning and civilization in Ruſſia, and will contain the lives of the moſt illuſtrious men of that country. Another journal will be publiſhed at Moſcow, under the direction of M. KUTOSOF, ancient curator of the univerſity; it will be intitled "The Friend of Illumination; or, Journal of the Sciences and Arts." There is alſo to be a journal for the fair ſex, which will be a miſcellany of proſe and verſe.

At the abbey of St. Ulric, Augſburg, have been diſcovered the relicks of St. Afra, which were depoſited under an altar conſecrated to that ſaint. They were incloſed in a tomb of ſtone; but they are now to be transferred to a ſhrine made from the precious metals. In the mean time thoſe bones have been put under ſeal, until the arrival of the Emperor, who will perform the inauguration of the ſhrine. The concourſe of pious ſouls who come to pray to the ſaint is extreme; ſome are ſaid to have travelled nearly one hundred miles for the purpoſe of paying their devotions to her. The legend ſays that St. Afra was the daughter of a king of Cyprus.

A third letter from M. HUMBOLDT, concerning his travels in South America and Mexico, was lately read in the National Inſtitute of France. In the firſt he ſtated the obſervations which he had made in the Atlantic Ocean, at the top of the Peak of Teneriffe, and in the province of New Andaluſia. In the ſecond, he deſcribed the operations performed in the province of Venezuela, and the plains of Cazobozzo, where he made ſome curious experiments on the *gymnotus electricus*.—In the third memoir he has given a ſhort account of his navigation on the Orooноko, Rio Negro, and the Carſequaire, executed with great danger, to determine aſtronomically the communication of the Orinaro with the Amazons river. The parts of his memoirs which contain an account of the geography, botany, and mineralogy, of thoſe countries, as well as of the manners and cuſtoms of the people, will be ſhortly publiſhed.

The KING of SWEDEN ſeems very deſirous of introducing into his dominions a proper ſyſtem of education. A Board, appointed for the purpoſe of ſuperintending public inſtruction in Sweden, has lately commiſſioned a young Swede of the name of BROOEMAN, who has greatly diſtinguiſhed himſelf by ſome critical pieces, and a Treatiſe on Education, to make a tour through ſeveral countries of Europe, to collect information on the ſubject.

The following edict, iſſued at Vienna, will ſhew how far the interference of the Auſtrian Government is likely to contribute to the intereſts of real knowledge.—"According to an imperial edict of the thirteenth of October, all lectures in the Univerſity of Vienna, on logic, metaphyſics, practical philoſophy, and phyſics, muſt be delivered in Latin." And, by another edict, "All private teaching, without a licence from the heads of the Univerſity, is forbidden; and thoſe who are taught in this manner, and without ſuch a licence, are prohibited from ſtanding a competition for any ſituation which is to be decided by the literary attainments of the candidates.

At Udurſburg a machine has been invented, which turns a mill in the ſame manner as a current of water does, but with leſs expence. The inventor, whoſe name is OEGG, has offered to Government to produce ſuch a machine, provided he receives a patent for the excluſive privilege of making them for twenty years.

M. RICHTER is at preſent occupied in a ſeries of experiments upon nickel. In its pure ſtate this metal is very malleable, nearly as brilliant as ſilver, and more attractable by the loadſtone than iron. It contains copper; but M. Richter has found a method of freeing it from this metal. The oxydes of the purified nickel are of a much more lively green colour than the ordinary oxydes, and their ſolution in ammonia is of a pale blue colour.

A number of engineers, over whom Don SALVADOR DE XIMENES was appointed to preſide, have, under the patronage of the Spaniſh Government, been engaged to prepare charts of the different provinces of that kingdom, and typographical deſigns of all the principal towns. Two members of this eſtabliſhment have been ſelected for the geometrical and aſtronomical operations, who travel to all places to which the project extends, that the charts may be completed with the greateſt accuracy.

NEW

NEW ACTS OF THE BRITISH LEGISLATURE.

Being an Analyſis of all Acts of General Importance, paſſed during the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, 44 Geo. III.

"An Act to continue, until ſix Months after the Ratification of a Definitive Treaty of Peace, the Reſtrictions contained in ſeveral Acts made in the 37th, 38th, 42d, and 43d Years of the Reign of his preſent Majeſty, on Payment of Cash by the Bank of England, 44 Geo. 3 cap. 1." (Paſſed December 15, 1803.)

THE acts referred to are further continued until ſix months after the ratification of a definitive treaty of peace.

"An Act for granting to his Majeſty the Sum of 8,000l. for the preſent Relief of certain Curates in England, 44 Geo. 3, cap. 2." (Paſſed December 15, 1803.)

By this act the ſum of 8000l. was directed to be iſſued, by the Lords of the Treaſury, out of the Conſolidated Fund to the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty for the relief of Curates deprived of their cures on account of the reſidence of Incumbents, in conſequence of the act 43 Geo. III. c. 84*. But no curate is entitled to receive any allowance under the act who ſhall not produce to the ſaid Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty a proper recommendation from the biſhop of the dioceſe wherein the cure ſhall be ſituated, and no allowance ſhall exceed three-fourths of the income loſt.

"An Act to regulate the Bonds iſſued by the Eaſt India Company, with reſpect to the Rate of Intereſt, and the Duty payable thereon, 44 Geo. 3 cap. 3." (Paſſed December 15, 1803.)

The duty impoſed by the Property Act in reſpect of intereſt payable on Eaſt India Bonds ſhall be paid by the holders who are to make returns thereof: and no returns ſhall be made by the Eaſt India Company of ſuch bonds; who may pay the holders the intereſt, without making any deduction of the duty.

The Eaſt India Company are alſo authorized to pay the ſame intereſt on bonds already iſſued by them, or which they may lawfully iſſue, as is allowed by any act relating to Exchequer Bills; but this is not to reſtrain them from allowing legal intereſt.

"An Act to continue ſeveral Laws, relating to the ſuſpending the Operation of two Acts of the 15th and 17th Years of the Reign of his preſent Majeſty, for reſtraining the Negociation of Promiſſory Notes and Bills of Exchange under a limited Sum in England;* and to the prohibiting the Exportation from, and permitting the Importation to Great Britain, of Corn, and for allowing the Importation of other Articles of Proviſion, without payment of Duty, until the 25th Day of March, 1805; and to the regulating the Trade and Commerce to and from the Iſle of Malta, until ſix Months after the Ratification of a definitive Treaty of Peace. 44 Geo. 3, c. 4."† (Paſſed December 15, 1803.)

"An Act to continue until the 25th Day of March, 1805, an Act paſſed in the laſt Seſſion of Parliament for diſcontinuing certain Drawbacks, and Bounties on the Exportation of Sugar from Great Britain, and for allowing other Drawbacks and Bounties in lieu thereof. 44 Geo. 3, cap. 5." (Paſſed 15 December 1803.)

"An Act to indemnify ſuch Perſons in the United Kingdom as have omitted to qualify themſelves for Offices and Employments, and for extending the Times limitted for thoſe Purpoſes reſpectively, until the 25th of December, 1804; and to permit ſuch Perſons in Great Britain as have omitted to make and file Affidavits of the Execution of Indentures of Clerks to Attornies and Solicitors to make and file the ſame on or before the firſt Day of Michaelmas Term, 1804. 44 Geo 3. cap. 7." (Paſſed December 15, 1803.)

"An Act to prevent the Deſertion and Eſcape of petty Officers, Seamen, and Others, from his Majeſty's Service, by Means, or under Colour, of any Civil or Criminal Proceſs. 44 Geo. 3, cap. 13." (Paſſed December 15, 1803.)

Every petty officer or ſeaman belonging to the navy, or any perſon who ſhall have voluntarily entered into, or been impreſſed to ſerve in the navy, who ſhall be arreſted,

* See Monthly Magazine, Vol. XV. page 55.

* See Monthly Magazine for March 1803, page 176.

† The object of this Act, and ſeveral others, (which will follow in the order in which they were paſſed) being ſufficiently diſcloſed by their reſpective titles, the Editors do not conceive it to be neceſſary to give a particular detail of the ſubſtance of the enacting clauſes —The Acts relating to Ireland, being alſo of a ſtrictly local nature, are wholly omitted.

or

or taken in execution, either upon any writ or other process, or upon any warrant for alleged criminal offence, shall not be entitled to be discharged either upon payment or satisfaction of the debt, cause of action, or for want of prosecution, or upon acquittal, or finding bail, but shall, by the sheriff or officer, be immediately conveyed and delivered up to the commander in chief of some of his Majesty's ships, or some commissioned officer empowered to raise men, nearest to the place, in order to his being detained to serve on board the fleet; and the sheriff, jailor, or other officer, is to be paid for conducting such petty officer or seaman, at the rate of two shillings per mile, by the treasurer of the navy; and when it is necessary to transfer such petty officer or seaman from one sheriff to another, the same must be done by certificate upon the back of the process. And in case the sheriff or other officer shall refuse to convey them as above, at the rate of forty miles per day, he shall be liable to an action of trespass, at the suit of such petty officer, seaman, or person so detained as aforesaid; and if the sheriff or officer shall suffer such person to escape, he shall forfeit 100l. by action; one moiety to the king, the other to him who shall sue.

"An Act to amend two Acts passed in 41 and 43 Geo. 3, for permitting Portugal Wine to be landed and so warehoused in the United Kingdom, and to allow Spanish Wine to be landed and warehoused. 44 Geo. 3. cap. 14." (Passed December 15, 1803.)

The time for landing wine is extended to July 5, 1805; but no such wine which shall not arrive before June 1, 1804, shall be admitted to entry unless shipped for importation before May 1, 1804.

"An Act for raising the Sum of 5,000,000l. by Loans or Exchequer Bills on the Credit of such Aids or Supplies as have been, or shall be granted by Parliament for the Service of Great Britain for the Year 1804. 44 Geo. 3. cap. 15." (Passed December 15, 1803.)

These exchequer bills bear an interest of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per diem.

"An Act for continuing the Duties upon Malt, (*annual Act*) 44 Geo. 3. cap. 16. (Passed December 15, 1803)

"An Act for continuing the Duties on Pensions, &c. (*annual Act.*) 44 Geo. 3. cap. 17. (Passed December 15, 1803.)

"An Act for the Punishment of Mutiny and Desertion, and for the better Payment of the Army and their Quarters. 44 Geo. 3, Cap. 19." (Passed March 9, 1804.)

This is an annual act, and the most important clauses are the same as those contained in the last act. See Vol. xv. p. 370.

"An Act for the Regulation of his Majesty's Royal Marine Forces while on Shore. 44 Geo. 3. cap. 20." (Passed March 9, 1804)

This also is an annual act, and the clauses are the same as those in the act 43 Geo. 3, c. 27, in Vol. XV. p. 370.

"An Act for allowing Vessels employed in the Greenland Whale Fishery, and clearing out from one Port in Great Britain, to complete their full Number of Men at certain Ports for the present Season. 44 Geo. 3, c. 23." (Passed March 9, 1804.)

By this act it is enacted, to obviate the difficulty in finding men at the respective ports of their first clearance outwards, that for the present season vessels going on this fishery, not provided with the full employment of men at the port of clearance, may proceed to any of the ports in the Forth of Clyde in Lough Ryan, or to Lerwick in the Isle of Shetland, or Kirkwall in the Orkneys, and complete them, if the number wanted do not exceed three men for every fifty tons burthen, who may be re-landed there on their return; and on certificates from the owner or master, and oath made by him at the port of arrival, that the men proceeded on the voyage, the vessel is to be entitled to the bounty allowed by the existing laws.

"An Act to enable his Majesty to Grant the Inheritance in Fee-simple of certain Manors, Messuages, Lands, and Hereditaments, in the Parishes of Byfleet, Weybridge, Walton, Leigh, and Chertsey, in the County of Surry, to his Royal Highness Frederick Duke of York and Albany, for a valuable Consideration. 44 Geo. 3, c. 25" (Passed March 9, 1804.)

The object of this act, is fully explained by the title, and it is only necessary to add, for the information of our readers, that the consideration is to be, a full and adequate consideration in money, to be valued and ascertained by the proper officers of the crown, and to be paid into the Bank of England, in the name of the lords of the treasury, for the purpose of being

being laid out in the purchaſe of 3 per cent. conſols, in like manner as the monies ariſing from the ſale of fee-farm rents are, by an act of 34 Geo. 3, for the better management of the land revenues of the crown, directed to be laid out.

"An Act for permitting until the 5th Day of May, 1805, the Importation of Hides, Calf-ſkins, Horns, Tallow, and Wool, except cotton Wool) in Foreign Ships, on Payment of the like Duties as if imported in Britiſh or Iriſh Ships. 44 Geo. 3, c. 29." (Paſſed March 23, 1804.)

The object of this act, is manifeſtly to keep down the price, of ſome very neceſſary articles of general conſumption, by encouraging the importation of the raw materials at a low duty; but our commercial readers are to obſerve, that this permiſſion is dependent both as to its commencement and duration, upon the order of the King in Council in England; and upon a like order iſſued in Ireland, under the authority of the Lord-lieutenant in Council.

"An Act to revive and continue, until eight Months after the Ratification of a definitive Treaty of Peace, an Act made in the 42d* Year of the Reign of his preſent Majeſty, for repealing ſeveral Acts relating to the Admiſſion of certain Articles of Merchandize in neutral Ships, and to the iſſuing Orders in Council for that Purpoſe, and for making other Proviſions in Lieu thereof; and alſo to indemnify all Perſons who have been concerned in iſſuing, or carrying into Execution, Orders of Council, for permitting the Importation of certain Goods from America in neutral Ships. 44 G. 3, c. 30." (Paſſed March 23, 1804.)

The act of 42 Geo. 3, referred to in the title of this act, allowed the importation into Great Britain and Ireland of any goods or commodities, the produce of any countries not under the dominion of his Majeſty on the continent of America, or, in the Weſt Indies, in ſhips from countries in amity with this, until January 1, 1804; and by this act, this permiſſion is revived, and to continue until eight months after the ratification of a definitive treaty of peace.

* 42 Geo. 3, cap. 180.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Practical Rules for Playing and Teaching the Piano-forte and Organ; with general Obſervations on the Accompaniment and Performance of Vocal Muſic, by the late S. J. Cheene. 1l. 1s.

MR. CHEENE, late organiſt of the Collegiate church, Mancheſter, has produced in this work a moſt ingenious and uſeful aſſemblage of practical information, the greater part of which is particularly adapted to the advancement of the blind practitioner. The preface to this publication is judicious and ſenſible; and the introductory matter drawn up with a conciſeneſs and perſpicuity far exceeding what are commonly met with in publications of this deſcription. The procedure and examples are perfectly progreſſive; and though we do not *univerſally* approve of the fingering, the general caſt of it is accurate and elegant.

The ſections treating of the *major* and *minor modes*, and of the true nature and excellencies of *accompanying*, are ſufficient evidencies of the clearneſs of the author's ideas on thoſe parts of his ſubject; and the whole will be found by thoſe who are ardent in the purſuit of all the firſt and leading principles of good performance on the Piano-forte, the organ, and in ſinging, to be a highly qualified and valuable acquiſition.

Mazzinghi's Luſus Harmoniæ Mutabilis.

The nature and purpoſe of this curious invention, which conſiſts of a number of muſical cards, will be beſt explained in the words of Meſſrs Goulding, Phipps and D'Almaine, who tell us that "they have prepared for the amuſement and ſervice of the public, a curiouſly conſtructed Muſical Repoſitory, filled with an inexhauſtible combination of melodies in the ſtyle of rondeaus, ſo arranged that any perſon may compoſe his own tunes, and vary them through millions of changes." For the ingenuity and novelty of this project we give Mr. Mazzinghi great credit. It is ſufficiently original to excite the attention of the curious, and at leaſt practicable enough to ſatisfy thoſe who do not look for impoſſibilities. This is not the firſt attempt of its kind, though its means are new; and we muſt confeſs that we ſat down to its examination by no means prejudiced in its favour; but the author has had the addreſs to convince us of the feaſibleneſs of his plan, and we are ſo far his advocates as to recommend it to the attention of thoſe who are attached to ſcientific amuſement and ingenious gratification.

A Collection

A Collection of the moſt approved and admired Hymns, compoſed by Drs. Arnold, Dupuis, Calcott and Buſby: Meſſrs C. Weſley, Hudſon, Battiſhill, Atwood, Ruſſell, Spofforth, Whitaker, Horſley, Stevens, Marſh, T. Welſh, Williams, and the late Rev. Mr. Jones, of Nayland; ſelected by Mr. John Page, Vicar Choral of St. Paul's, and dedicated to the Society of Patrons of the Anniverſary of the Charity Schools in London, and its environs. 10s. 6d.

This publication, as the editor himſelf juſtly obſerves, "is peculiarly adapted for young ladies, who delight in ſinging, or performing little pieces of ſacred muſic;" and after a ſedulous peruſal of the work, we think with him, that "compoſitions of ſuch eminent maſters cannot fail to prove acceptable to every religious family." In a word, and without flattery to Mr. Page, he has edited the moſt complete and moſt uſeful ſelections of ſacred muſic, in the domeſtic and familiar ſtyle, now extant.

The Bugle-horn Overture to the Grand Spectacle of Joanna of Surinam; compoſed by J. Sanderſon. 2s.

This pleaſing overture is arranged by the compoſer in a familiar ſtyle, and forms, in its preſent ſtate, an excellent practice for the piano-forte.

The bugle-horn paſſages, from which the compoſition derives its appellation, are particularly agreeable in their effect; and the piece, taken in the aggregate, reflects much credit on the talents and taſte of the author.

The Dinner of Love; ſung by Mr. Incledon, at the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden; the Words and Melody by Anthony Paſquin, Eſq. 1s.

This ballad is arranged with an accompaniment for the piano-forte, by Mr. Parkis. The words are written with much of the true ſpirit of poetry, and the air, though neither novel nor ſtriking, is familiar and agreeable. The accompaniment is ſlight, but not unappropriate to the ſubject.

Twelve Waltzes, for the Piano-forte, compoſed and dedicated to Miſs Roſs Lewin, by J. Coulman. 2s. 6d.

Though we do not diſcover many traits of original fancy in theſe Waltzes, we muſt in candour ſay, that they poſſeſs ſome taſteful and pleaſing turns of thought, and are in their general effect ſo far above mediocrity, as to do much credit to the talents of their author.

"*Come let us all a Maying go;*" *a Glee for four Voices; compoſed by J. Coulman.* 1s. 6d.

The melody of this glee is pleaſing, and the parts are put together with conſiderable judgment. Moſt of the paſſages beſpeak a cloſe attention to the ſubject of the words, and the combined effect evinces much ability for thoſe ſpecies of compoſition.

Favourite Air, from a French Comic Opera, adapted for the Piano forte, by C. Weſley, Eſq 1s.

Of the beauty of this air we cannot ſay much, but have great credit to give Mr. C. Weſley, for the excellent exerciſe he has formed from it. The digreſſions are elegant and fanciful; and only leave us to regret that ſuch abilities and ſcience as diſtinguiſh this great maſter ſhould be employed on any other than original compoſition.

The Bilberry Laſs, a pathetic Ballad, written and dedicated to the Earl of Guildford, by Miſs Wilkinſon; compoſed by Mrs. M. Bryan. 1s. 6d.

This trifle, we can call it no more, is, as far as its ſubject and ſtyle will allow, a pleaſant little ſong. The words are ſimple and natural, and the melody is eaſy and unaffected, but we cannot ſay that we diſcover in either any pretenſions to the praiſe of originality, or marked character.

The celebrated Overture to the Sun-feaſt of the Bramins; compoſed by Muller; arranged for the Piano-forte or Harp, with two additional New Movements, by J. Hook, eſq. 2s.

Mr. Hook, by his judicious arrangement and ingenious additions, has rendered this admired overture a highly-pleaſing and improving exerciſe for the inſtrument to which he has adapted it, and we doubt not of its general and favourable reception.

Fanny, a Canzonet, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte or Harp, by G. Maſi. 1s. 6d.

This ſong, the words of which are from the ingenious pen of the Rev. Mr. Roberts, is graceful in its melody, and by no means void of expreſſion. The effect of the whole, if well ſung, will, we feel aſſured, be found very generally pleaſing; and judging from this favourable ſpecimen of Mr. Maſi's for vocal compoſition, we do not heſitate to predict his future popularity.

"*My Heart, lovely Mary, is thine;*" *a Ballad ſet to Muſic, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte, by J. Roſs, Eſq. Aberdeen.*

In this little ballad we ſtill find ſome pleaſing and characteriſtic ideas. The Accompaniment which is chiefly in the *aſpeggio* ſtyle, exhibits taſte and meaning, and the general effect is worthy the acknowledged abilities of the compoſer.

MONTHLY

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

The Loan of all new Prints and Communications of Articles of Intelligence are requeſted.

His Grace the Duke of Northumberland. Stuart pinxit. C. Turner ſculpſit. Mezzotinto

THE full length portrait of this moſt reſpectable nobleman, from which this is engraved, we never ſaw, but apprehend it to be painted by Gilbert Stuart, the American, one of the moſt accurate portrait painters who ever lived in this country, and who now reſides in the neighbourhood of Philadelphia. When we ſpeak of him as the moſt accurate painter, we mean to ſay, that, having a very correct eye, he gave the human figure exactly as he ſaw it, without any attempt to elevate or dignify the character; and was ſo exact in delineating his lineaments, that one may almoſt ſay of him, what Hogarth ſaid of another artiſt, "that he never deviates into grace:" from all which we may fairly infer, that he was never a favourite portrait-painter with the ladies. He was, however, ſo well grounded in his profeſſion, that had not his eccentricities led him to quit this country, he would have corrected his errors, and figured very high in his art. That he wanted taſte, he has proved in this portrait; for he has taken the face in ſuch a point of view, that the leading feature is moſt prominent, and brings to one's mind Slawkenbergius, on his return from the promontory. It is a well engraved print.

George Morland Robert Muller pinxit. W. Ward ſculpſit. Publiſhed by J. Harris, Gerrard-ſtreet, Soho.

A very capital mezzotinto, and a very good likeneſs of this eccentric and unfortunate genius.

The Nabob. Hoppner pinxit. W. Ward ſculpſit.

A portrait of a child ſeated on a carpet, *à la Nabob*, deſigned with great ſpirit, and engraved in mezzotinto, in a very good ſtyle. The whole has an air of the Eaſt, which is a circumſtance not always attended to by gentlemen who delineate Eaſtern characters; but the ſplendor with which Mr. Hoppner endeavours to illuminate all his portraits, has, in ſuch ſubjects as this, a happy effect.

The Right Hon. W Pitt. Edridge delineavit. A. Cardon ſculpſit.

This is a very good portrait, and the face ſtrongly reſembles the original.—With reſpect to the figure, by the rule of contraries, it brought to our recollection a remark made by Hogarth, in his Analyſis of Beauty; where, after ſome remarks on the action of the race-horſe, war-horſe, &c. he thus continues;—"Yet, properly ſpeaking, no living creatures are capable of moving in ſuch truly varied and graceful directions as the human ſpecies; and it would be needleſs to ſay, how much ſuperior their forms and textures are; and ſurely, alſo, after what has been ſaid relating to figure and motion, it is plain and evident, that nature has thought fit to make beauty of proportion and beauty of movement neceſſary to each other: ſo that the obſervation before made on animals will hold equally good with regard to man; *i. e.* that he who is moſt exquiſitely well proportioned is moſt capable of exquiſite movements, ſuch as produce eaſe and grace in deportment," &c.

Such is the remark made by Hogarth; and, admitting its truth, we muſt naturally infer, from this portrait, that Mr. Pitt is not capable of thoſe exquiſite movements, which produce eaſe and grace in deportment, for the figure is ſingularly ſtiff, and all at right angles. It is engraved in the chalk manner.

Mr. Elliſton in the character of Octavian, in the Mountaineers. H. Singleton delineavit. W. Bond ſculpſit. Publiſhed by Bond.

Of the *dramatis perſonæ* who figure away in the character of princes and potentates, the poet ſays, "they ſtrut and fret their hour upon the ſtage, and then are ſeen no more!" Such might be their fate when Shakſpeare lived, but it is not ſo now; for now the heroes of the ſtage, after being delineated on the canvas in flaming colours, attended by a brace of the Muſes, and twiſted in all the attitudes that fancy ever conceived, are transferred to the copper; "and thoſe who would have made mouths at him while my father lived, now give ten, fifteen, or twenty pieces for his picture in little!" Theſe ſtriking reſemblances are, however, ſcattered round the iſland like the Sybil's leaves, where they frequently flutter in the front of a magazine, ſometimes find admiſſion in a port-folio among *remarkable characters*, and occaſionally glare and glitter in a dining-parlour, ſurrounded by a gilded frame. By this boundleſs variety of ſizes and prices, there is ſome chance of poſterity ſeeing a few ſpecimens of what ſort of ladies and gentlemen were actors in the year 1805, &c. With reſpect

ſpect to the portrait now before us, it is one of the beſt, if not the very beſt, that Singleton has painted, and, being well engraved in chalks, makes a ſhowy handſome print.

The Caronation Proceſſion of Bonaparte, returning from the Church of Notre Dame. Gilray.

Among the great variety of excellent caricatures which have been publiſhed by this very whimſical, and firſt-rate artiſt, there has not been one which, in genius, point, and genuine wit, exceeds this production.

A Portrait of Commodore Sir Nathaniel Dance, who, on the 15th of February, 1804, defeated the French Squadron, in the Chineſe Sea, commanded by Admiral Linois, is dedicated to the Right Hon. Earl Camden, Secretary of State, Knight of the Moſt Noble Order of the Garter, and one of the Lords of his Majeſty's Moſt Honourable Privy Council, by the Publiſher, R. Ackermann. Painted and engraved by J. Raphael Smith, Engraver to his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales.

Of Mr. Raphael Smith's portraits we have frequently had occaſion to ſpeak, and, generally, in terms of high reſpect. When delineations, by either Mr. Smith or any other artiſt, are engraved by others, there is a poſſibility that the engraver, however excellent, may miſtake the painter, and, by this means, the copy ceaſes to be the criterion by which we can judge of the original; but, in this caſe, Mr. Smith is both painter and engraver, and the conſequence has been, that, from a very correct and ſpirited original, we have a highly ſpirited copy, which, though correct, is not ſervile; and though exact in the lines, is not ſtiff in the effect.—Through the window are repreſented the ſhips engaged in the memorable action which gave riſe to the honours with which this gentleman has been ſo properly diſtinguiſhed. The accompaniments of *paper*, port-folios, &c. are appropriate to the character and circumſtances, and the likeneſs is not a mere map of the face, but, in attitude, air, and character, gives a moſt exact idea of the gentleman whoſe name it bears. We have been told that one or two other portraits of him have been engraved, but by thoſe who have ſeen him, and ſeen this, and know the original, this is ſaid to be infinitely the moſt ſtriking reſemblance. The mezzotinto is engraved in a very forcible ſtyle.

Portraits of ſuch characters as Sir Nathaniel Dance we are always happy to ſee; they are an honour to the age and country, and we are induced to exclaim, in the language of the poet—

"Bleſt be the pencil which from death can ſave
The ſemblance of the virtuous, wiſe, and brave;
That Youth and Emulation ſtill may gaze
On thoſe inſpiring forms of ancient days,
And, from the ſource of bright example bold,
Rival their worth, and be what they behold."

Mr. Ackermann does not confine himſelf to publiſhing prints; we were pleaſed to ſee, in a long and improved catalogue for this year, every requiſite that can be wanted for drawing, colouring, &c. &c. including the moſt elegant models for the imitation of the young practitioner. This has long been to be wiſhed; for, not many years ago, the females who practiſed this faſcinating art found that they had great difficulty in procuring the neceſſary materials, properly prepared. This was not to be wondered at; for thoſe who had, formerly, the direction of female education, ſeemed to think that women would be ſufficiently qualified for the domeſtic companions of man, and enabled to fulfill all the duties of wives and mothers, if they were ſufficiently verſed in pickling, paſtry, and all the abſtruſe myſteries of culinary conſequence. That theſe qualifications are uſeful, and, in a degree, neceſſary, muſt be admitted; but to make them the ſole purſuits of thoſe whom God and nature have qualified for ſo many ſuperior attainments, is barbarous and Gothic. Their education ought to be calculated to improve the qualities with which they were born. This would prevent modeſty from dwindling into a vulgar awkwardneſs; ſimplicity from becoming a prey to thoſe who would enſnare it, and a mind unemployed in buſineſs from being ſunk into ignorance.

Drawing and painting is an art which affords an innocent and delightful ſolace to thoſe that have a life of leiſure; and to thoſe who, either from their birth or unforeſeen circumſtances, are denied a competent portion of the goods of this world, it preſents a ſtrong motive to aſpire at excellence in the art, as they may be morally certain, that if they deſerve encouragement they will receive it.

Among the novelties of this year, we were extremely pleaſed with a number of beautiful and appropriate vignettes, which Mr. Ackermann has had engraved, to commemorate the old Engliſh cuſtom of Valentines, on Valentine's day. They are not, what we were formerly uſed to ſee,

ſee, blots of blue, red, or yellow, with a chubby boy with duck's wings, and a heart with a ſpit run through it; but ſimple, elegant, and appropriate figures, with a very elegant border ſtamped round the edges of the paper. One of them, in a moſt elegant ſtyle, of a Venus drawn in her chariot by doves, reminded us of the introduction to one of theſe little poetical effuſions, by James Howell, who lived in the reign of James I.

" Could I charm the Queen of Love,
To lend a quill of her white dove,
Or one of Cupid's painted wings,
Dipp'd in the fair Caſtalian ſprings,
Then would I write the all divine
Perfections of my Valentine," &c. &c. &c.

Indeed, every one of them affords a good ſubject for a poetical imagination to form a poem, or an ingenious mind to apply one already written.

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS,

In January, 1805.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

THE Britiſh Miniſter at the Court of Spain has returned to London. Soon after his departure from Madrid, which was on the 14th of November, the Spaniſh Government iſſued a Declaration of War againſt England. This Declaration is written with uncommon imbecility; admitting, in fact, one of the principal complaints of the Engliſh Court againſt that of Spain—that of giving France aid in money, in lieu of military and naval aid, thus confeſſing the nature of the ſubſidy paid to France. The admiſſion, however, does not ſanction (nor could any aggreſſion ſanction) the conduct of our Miniſters in their manner of beginning the war; nor can any advantage we may be ſuppoſed to have derived from that conduct, compenſate for the injury done to our national character by that tranſaction. The Prince of Peace has ſince publiſhed an Addreſs to the Spaniſh Armies. It affects to paſs in review the cauſes of the war between this Country and Spain; and calls upon the honour, courage, and loyalty, of the Spaniſh Nation, to carry on the war with vigour. With reſpect to that part of the Addreſs which ſpeaks of our ſeizure of the Spaniſh frigates, we are compelled to be ſilent under feelings of the deepeſt humiliation. In this extremity, we are happy to find, that no ſolid explanation is given in the Addreſs, of the acts of the Spaniſh Government complained of by our Court. The attempt of the Prince of Peace (Captain-General of the Spaniſh Forces) to excite the Spaniards to a defence of their country, is natural; but the gaſconading ſtyle of the Addreſs threatens us with no great energy in his war-adminiſtration, nor can afford any ſincere pleaſure to the wiſe and honeſt of his own nation.

Some kind of overtures of peace have been made directly from the French Government to our Court. A French Officer (an *Enſeigne de Vaiſſeau*) on the 7th of this month, came out of Boulogne in a fiſhing-veſſel, with a flag of truce. He was received on board one of our ſhips of war on that ſtation, and his diſpatches ſent to London; and an anſwer has ſince been returned by our Miniſters.

On the 15th of this month, his Majeſty went in the uſual ſtate to the Houſe of Peers, and opened the Seſſion of Parliament with a Speech from the Throne.—The terms of the Speech are, on every important ſubject, ſo extremely guarded, as to be almoſt nugatory. With reſpect to the unhappy meaſure of ſeizing the Spaniſh ſhips, and the ſubſequent declaration of war by Spain, the language is ſo evaſive, that a mere ſtranger to theſe tranſactions would conclude from it, that the Court of Spain had declared war in conſequence of the Engliſh Miniſter having quitted Madrid. The following are the words of the Speech on this ſubject:—" The conduct of the Court of Spain, evidently under the predominant influence of France, compelled me to take prompt and deciſive meaſures to guard againſt the effects of hoſtility. I have, at the ſame time, endeavoured, as long as it was poſſible, to prevent the neceſſity of a rupture; but, in conſequence of the refuſal of ſatisfactory explanation, my Miniſter quitted Madrid, and war has ſince been declared by Spain againſt this Country." This account has no reſemblance to the tranſaction, with thoſe who know what the real ſtory was; and would lead a ſtranger,

ſtranger, who read it with confidence, into an idea of its character the very reverſe of the truth. The papers which are neceſſary to explain the diſcuſſion between the two Courts, are promiſed in the Speech, and are preparing to be laid before Parliament. We lament that we are not now enabled to give our readers the ſubſtance of thoſe papers; but we venture ſo far to anticipate their merits, as to pronounce, that they form no excuſe for the ſeizure of the Spaniſh veſſels, which is the only queſtion between the two Courts, as our Miniſters have contrived the matter, that will engage the attention of Europe.

The only remaining topic of importance in the Speech is, the late communication from the French Government to our Court, "containing profeſſions of a pacific diſpoſition." We ſhall have occaſion (in ſpeaking of the domeſtic tranſactions of the French Government) to look a little at the evidence of this pacific diſpoſition of France; but here the queſtion is—what important information have Miniſters given to Parliament and the Country on this moſt intereſting ſubject? —Not more than would be derived from the flight of birds, if we were a people given to ſoothſaying. We cannot even learn that we have an ally on the Continent; and all that ſeems to be intimated is, that we are trying to get an ally or two. If we are doing ſo, why do we hold ſuch a courſe as to make it a queſtion of heſitation (perhaps even of difficulty) with "Thoſe Powers which have given the ſtrongeſt proof of their wiſe and dignified ſentiments, and of the warm intereſt they take in the ſafety and independence of Europe," whether thoſe honourable feelings will lead them to league with us, or at preſent to ſtand aloof in the conteſt, and wait the current of events for other means to reſtore the independence of Europe.

It is with great ſatisfaction we ſtate, that the embargo on Spaniſh veſſels, which we announced in our laſt Number, was afterwards partially taken off, under the following circumſtances.—During the negotiation, the Spaniſh Merchants made application to our Government, to know whether they would be permitted to freight their ſhips at that time in our ports, and received an anſwer in the affirmative; and in conformity with that aſſurance, ſuch Spaniſh veſſels were relieved from the embargo. A report prevails, to which we readily give credit, that, on the repreſentation of a number of reſpectable Spaniſh Merchants, of the dearth of corn in Spain, an Order of Council has been obtained, permitting veſſels to carry corn to the ports of Spain, excepting ſuch ports as contain naval arſenals.

Letters of marque and repriſals have been iſſued againſt the Spaniards.

The Houſe of Commons has voted 120,000 men, including 30,000 marines, for the ſervice of the navy, for the preſent year. In the Houſe of Lords, on the motion of the Marquis of Abercorn, an open Committee is appointed, to conſider of the matters alleged againſt Mr. Juſtice Fox (one of the Iriſh Judges), and of the evidence which may be brought in ſupport of the ſame. This meaſure, at preſent ſo unuſual, is occaſioned by certain allegations reſpecting the conduct of that Judge in the adminiſtration of the functions of his high office, contained in various petitions preſented by the Marquis of Abercorn during the laſt ſeſſion. The Parliament has not yet proceeded to any other buſineſs of importance. It is, however, firmly believed, in conſequence of what has fallen from Miniſters in debate, that treaties of alliance between this Country and Ruſſia, and Sweden, will ſhortly be ſubmitted to Parliament; and it is added, that thoſe two latter Powers will receive ſubſidies to maintain a force in aid of our war with France.

The Batavian Government affords every mark in its power of the reluctance with which it continues in any ſtate of hoſtility towards this country. On the 11th of this month, a cartel from the Texel arrived at Scarborough, with 112 Engliſh priſoners, who had been confined in various priſons of Holland.

Preparations for a ſecret expedition, of great magnitude, have been forming for a conſiderable time; and, what is ſingular enough in this country, the preciſe object is ſtill a ſecret. The expedition is ſaid to be particularly ſtrong in artillery.

A ſyſtem of fortification on the coaſts appears at length to be adopted. Contracts are ſaid to have been made for erecting eighty-ſeven martello-towers between Hythe and Beachy Head. The whole line of the coaſt the enemy may be expected to attempt, will be ſtrengthened with an extenſive ſcale of fortification.

The Amphitrite, one of the fineſt frigates in the Spaniſh navy, is captured by the Donegal, commanded by Sir Richard Strachan. A ſhort engagement took place,

place, in which the Spaniſh Captain was killed by a muſquet-ball. The Santa Gertruyda, a Spaniſh frigate of 36 guns, was taken off Cape St. Vincent's, by his Majeſty's ſhip Polyphemus, belonging to Sir John Ord's ſquadron. She is eſteemed one of the richeſt prizes ever brought into this country. She had on board 1,300,000 dollars, and a very valuable cargo of gold and ſilver in bars, cocoa, indigo, &c. which are ſaid to be equivalent to half a million ſterling. This prize parted from the Polyphemus in a ſevere gale, in about thirteen degrees of weſt longitude. Fortunately the Walker hired armed-ſhip fell in with her, off the Lizard, at which time ſhe had only one maſt ſtanding, and was without a rudder, the prize-maſter having ſteered her for more than two hundred leagues by the help of cables and other expedients.

Our ſhips of war have ſuffered greatly by the late heavy ſtorms. The Texel, of 74 guns, the Severn, the Nemeſis, and the Blonde, have been ſeverally ſtranded; but happily the crews were ſaved by the ſkill and exertions of the officers and the good conduct of the men.

The Starling gun-brig went on ſhore near Calais, in a thick fog; and the Lieutenant who commanded her finding his efforts vain to get her off, blew her up, bringing all the crew ſafe away in the cutter and jolly-boat.

A gallant attempt was lately made by two boats of the Rattler ſloop and the Folkſtone cutter, to cut out a French privateer, lying in the road of Dieppe, in which the two Lieutenants, who commanded the boats were killed, and twenty-one men were killed or wounded, and ten were miſſing. The Folkſtone is arrived with the body of her commander, Lieutenant Molcaſter.

Previous to the meeting of Parliament, there were various reports reſpecting changes in Adminiſtration. Some changes have been made, and other circumſtances connected with them have occurred, that are by no means trivial in their character. Mr. Addington has been formally reconciled to Mr. Pitt (at the expreſs deſire, it is ſaid, of his Majeſty)—is created a peer (by the title of Viſcount Sidmouth, of Sidmouth, in the county of Devon) and has resumed his ſeat in the Privy Council. The only conſequent changes that are announced are, that of Lord Mulgrave being appointed Secretary of State for the Foreign Department, inſtead of Lord Harrowby; and the Marquis Cornwallis Governor General of India, inſtead of the Marquis Welleſley.

On the 19th December the ſenior medical officers at Gibraltar reported, that the health of the military and inhabitants is much improved within the laſt month, and that there are few caſes of the epidemic fever among either. The intercourſe between the town and the ſhipping would open on the 21ſt ult.

In India, the principal officers of General Welleſley's diviſion of the army have unanimouſly voted the General a handſome gold vaſe, of the value of two thouſand guineas, bearing the following inſcription:

"Battle of Aſſye, September 2, 1803.

"Preſented to Major General the Hon. Arthur Welleſley, by the Officers of the Diviſion of the Army who ſerved under his immediate command in the Dekan, in commemoration of the Campaign in 1803."

SPAIN.

A letter from Madrid, dated the 19th of December, ſtates, that the Miniſters of Marine are uſing unexampled activity.—Several Admirals, Vice Admirals, Chiefs of Squadrons, and Marine Officers of all ranks, have been ſent upon active ſervice. Admiral Gravina is conſtantly tranſacting buſineſs at the office of the Miniſter of Marine. The Prince of Peace, as Captain General of the forces by land and ſea, will viſit the principal ports, and review the troops deſtined for the camp of St. Roche. By order of the Government, there will be drawn from the regiments of Spaniſh infantry, companies of grenadiers, to be formed into battalions of grenadiers, which will be employed on expeditions of the moſt perilous kind. Several of theſe battalions will be formed in Madrid, and, immediately after their organization, will be ſent to the camp of St. Roche. Several regiments of militia will be raiſed, and afterwards ſent to join the army of the line.

Another letter, dated the 20th of December, gives a melancholy account of the ſtate of that unfortunate country. It ſays, that the annual cenſus having lately been made of the population of Spain, it has been found, that, during the laſt twelve months, it has been diminiſhed one million, which is attributed to epidemic diſorders, earthquakes, and famine. In the town of Malaga alone, twenty-ſix thouſand perſons were buried in the courſe of four weeks. At Carthagena, the returns

turns of deaths, from the malignant fever, down to the 24th ult. amounted to 14,940. The returns which had been received at Madrid, from various towns, amounted to 124,200 perſons who have died of the epidemic malady.

FRANCE.

The ſittings of the Legiſlative Body were opened on the 26th ult. by a Speech of Bonaparte, in which he well enough aſſumes a ſtyle at once of authority and paternal care becoming his elevated ſituation. It is a very artful and well judged compoſition, for a nation that is ſo much accuſtomed to look at the exterior of things. He addreſſes the members by the title of "Princes, Magiſtrates, Soldiers, Citizens."—"Soldier or Firſt Conſul (he ſays), I had only one ſentiment—as Emperor, I retain the ſame—and that is, a wiſh for the proſperity of the French People. I have been fortunate enough to contribute to this object by my victories, to conſolidate it by treaties, to ſtem the torrent of civil diſcord, and to pave the way for the reſtoration of manners, ſociety, and religion. If I am not cut off by death in the midſt of my labours, I hope to be able to leave to poſterity a recollection which will either ſerve as the example or reproach of my ſucceſſors."

This muſt be allowed to be fine, if it were true. In ſpeaking of peace, he betrays his real thoughts—his continued determination to be maſter in Europe, notwithſtanding the veil he aſſumes; as will be ſeen by a paſſage of his Speech, explained as that is by a paſſage in the Speech which was delivered three days after by M. Champagny (Miniſter of the Interior) to the ſame Aſſembly, while he laid before them, at the Emperor's command, the ſituation of the Empire (the *Expoſé*).—The paſſages we allude to are the following. Bonaparte ſays:—"It would have been ſweet to me, at ſo ſolemn an epoch, to look to the empire of peace throughout the world; but the political principles of our enemies, and their recent conduct towards Spain, ſhew ſufficiently with how much difficulty this can be attained. I have no wiſh farther to extend the territories of France; I am only deſirous of maintaining their integrity. I have no wiſh to exerciſe a domineering influence over Europe; but I am not at all diſpoſed to give up that which I have already acquired. No States ſhall be incorporated with the Empire; but I ſhall not ſacrifice my rights, or the ties which attach me to the States which I have created."—"When England (ſays M. Champagny) ſhall be convinced of the impotence of her efforts to agitate the Continent; when ſhe ſhall know that ſhe has only to loſe in a war without end or motives; when ſhe ſhall be convinced that France will never accept other conditions than thoſe of Amiens, and will never conſent to leave her the right of breaking treaties at pleaſure, by appropriating to herſelf Malta, England will then arrive at pacific ſentiments; hatred and envy have only their time."

The ſtatement of the ſituation of the Empire is, as is uſual with Bonaparte's Government, an elaborate fencing with facts. It gives a flattering view of France at home. No extraordinary burdens are neceſſary (it is ſaid) to carry on the war. It affects to believe that Pruſſia and Auſtria are well affected to France; and hopes that the Emperor Alexander will return to a ſenſe of his true intereſts, a ſtrict union with France. With reſpect to unhappy Holland, it threatens her with a new Government, hereditary; but to what benign genius confided, it does not deign to diſcloſe. The Italian Republic is threatened with a like fate.

In the Legiſlative Body, in the ſitting of January 7th, Meſſrs. Lacue and Regnaud de St. Jean d'Angely, Counſellors of State, were introduced, and, in the name of his Imperial Majeſty, preſented the following *projet* of a law relative to the military conſcriptions—that "thirty thouſand conſcripts ſhall be raiſed for the conſcription of the year 14, to complete the army upon the footing of its organization; and thirty thouſand to remain in reſerve, to be ſolely deſtined to place the army upon a war eſtabliſhment, ſhould circumſtances render it neceſſary."

The Paris Papers ſtate, that "Gaillamot, the laſt of the principal adherents of Georges, known from the commencement of the *Chouannerie* by the name of the *King of Eignan*, has been arreſted at the village of Kerdalee, on the coaſts of Morbihan, and lodged in the priſon of Vannes. Debar, and two other of his accomplices, were taken with him."

AMERICA.

On the 18th of laſt month, a fire broke out at New York, which did prodigious damage. Almoſt every building in Front-ſtreet was deſtroyed, together with the eaſt ſide of Water-ſtreet. The loſs is eſtimated at more than a million of dollars.

A bill is before Congreſs, to prohibit the trade between the United States and the Iſland of St. Domingo. The motive of the bill is ſtated to be, that this trade, being in defiance of the laws of France, ought to be effectually prohibited by the United States.

The following is the ſtate of the votes for Preſident and Vice Preſident, as far as they have been taken:

	Preſident. Jefferſon.	Vice-Preſ. Clinton.	Preſident. Pinckney.	Vice-Preſ. R. King.
Pennſylvania,	20	20	0	0
Virginia,	24	24	0	0
Maryland,	9	9	2	2
New Jerſey,	8	8	0	0
Maſſachuſetts,	19	19	0	0
Connecticut,	0	0	9	9
New York,	19	19	0	0
Total,	99	99	11	11

Majority for W. Jefferſon, 88 . Ditto for Mr. Clinton, 88

REPORT OF DISEASES,

In the public and private Practice of one of the Phyſicians of the Finſbury Diſpenſary,

From the 20th of December, to the 20th of January.

OPHTHALMIA	17
Catarrhus	42
Rheumatiſmus	12
Diarrhœa	18
Dyſenteria	2
Typhus	1
Scarlatina	7
Amenorrhœa	15
Menorrhagia	3
Leucorrhœa	2
Dyſpepſia	12
Hyſteria	1
Aſthenia	11
Morbi Cutanei	14
Morbi Infantiles	18

Ophthalmia has of late been remarkably prevalent, probably from ſome temporary peculiarity in the ſtate of the atmoſphere, which it is impoſſible to demonſtrate or explain.

It ought, however, to be obſerved and impreſſed, that this, as well as almoſt all other local affections, originate in a great meaſure from a diſeaſed tendency in the hereditary ſtamina of the conſtitution: they are therefore not to be cured by immediate applications to the part affected, but rather by thoſe remedies that are calculated to give vigour to, and to reſtore or ameliorate, the deficient or impaired energies of the frame.

Local affections, unleſs when they are occaſioned by accident or external violence, are for the moſt part the reſults of a morbid condition of the ſyſtem.

On this account, diſeaſes of the joints for inſtance, or of any of the lymphatic glands, (although vulgarly regarded as *ſurgical* caſes) fall, with more propriety, under the care and management of the *phyſician.*

The Reporter has been very recently called to caſes of fancied conſumption; all the ſymptoms of which, in fact, originated from ſimple debility.

A deficiency in the power of diſcriminating between the reſults of mere weakneſs, and thoſe which originate from pulmonary diſorganization, has given birth to great and important errors both in the theory and practice of medicine. From this circumſtance, conſumption has appeared to be cured where it has not actually exiſted; and medicine and modes of treatment have been employed, which, ſo far from in any degree relieving the ſymptoms, were directly calculated to impair and deſtroy the health and conſtitution of the patient.

Grenville-ſtreet,
Brunſwick-ſquare. J. REID.
January 26, 1805.

ALPHA-

ALPHABETICAL LIST *of* BANKRUPTCIES *and* DIVIDENDS *announced between the 20th of December and the 20th of January, extracted from the London Gazettes.*

BANKRUPTCIES.

The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheſes.

BURROUGH John, Red lion ſtreet, Spitalfields, baker. (Evans, Thavies inn

Baker John, Holborn, linen draper. (Parry, Thavies inn

Burfit James, Mere, cheeſefactor. (Dyne, Serjeants inn

Beck John, Bridgwater, ironmonger. (Blake and Son, Cook's court, Carey ſtreet

Coulſon John, Crown ſtreet, Finſbury, grocer. (Gatty, Angel court, Throgmorton ſtreet

Chalklen William, Deptford, draper. (Hurle, Cloak lane

Cooper Samuel, Bredfield, miller. (Robins, Gray's inn place

Catterinole John, Baldwin's gardens, victualler. (Harvey, Curſitor ſtreet

Cripps John Gordon, Bury, grocer. (Gills, Shire lane

Croft Laurence, St. James's ſtreet, coffee houſe keeper. (Reilly, Stafford row, Buckingham gate

Dawſon Robert, Oxford ſtreet, linen draper. (Vines, Lincoln's inn

Evill Mark, Tiverton, common brewer. (Pearſon and Son, Temple

Flinders William, Boſton, ironmonger. (Jenkins, James, and Co. New inn

Francis William, Canterbury, hop merchant. Netherſole and Portal, Eſſex ſtreet, Strand

Garland Matthew, Deptford, victualler. (Sherwood and Parrell, Southwark

Gardner James, Newcaſtle-under-Lyne, ironmonger. (Wilſon, Temple

Griffiths John, Merthyr Tidvill, ſhopkeeper. (James, Gray's inn ſquare

Hancox William, jun. Pen, dealer in ſheep. (Price and Williams, Lincoln's inn

Hunt Stephen, Croudall, tanner. (Bacon, Southampton ſtreet, Covent garden

Hobby William, Kingſon, innholder. (Pewtreſs, Gray's inn

Hughes John, Liverpool, draper. (Ellis, Curſitor ſtreet

Hodgſon John Cook, John's row, St. Lukes, builder. (Kinſey, Furnival's inn

Hymans Marcus, Exeter ſtreet, Strand, leather manufacturer. (Phillipſon, Holborn court

James Henry, St. Mary Axe merchant, partner with George Simmons of Conſtantinople. (Carter, Staple's inn

Keene William, Painſwick, clothier. Chilton, Chancery lane

Lightfoot Thomas, Lawton, manufacturer. (Edge, Inner Temple

Nott Thomas Bach, Corfe, money ſcrivener (Richards, Ledbury

Price Robert, Cannon ſtreet, ſtationer. (Orchard, Hatton Garden

Phillips John, Liverpool, merchant. (Bleaſdale and Alexander, New inn

Percy Robert Leaper, Charles ſquare, Hoxton, ſtock broker. (Ellis, Abingdon ſtreet

Prior Robert, Hoxton, grocer. (Jopſon, Caſtle ſtreet, Holborn

Purcell John, Portland ſtreet, Soho, grocer. (Paſmore, Old Broad ſtreet

Racey James, Bath, brewer. (Blandford and Sweet, Inner Temple

Rowe Richard, Granchester, nurſeryman. (Orrell, Winſley ſtreet

Sellars George, Sheffield, upholſterer. (Beetham, Bouverie ſtreet

Shenſton John Michael, Portſea, ſaleſman. (Tarrant and Moule, Chancery lane

Squier Joſeph, Exeter, tallow chandler. (Phillips and Geare, Exeter

Simpſon Alexander Nottingham, cordwainer. (Macdougal and Hunter, Lincoln's inn

Smithies William, Leeds, merchant, partner with Joſeph Smithies and John Hinchliffe. (Lambert, Hatton Garden

Smithies Joſeph, Leeds, merchant, partner with William Smithies and John Hinchliff. (Lambert, Hatton Garden

Smith Benjamin, jun. and John Cherry, Red lion ſtreet, watch manufacturers. (Coote, Auſtin friars

Shaw Thomas, Chelmsford, chinaman. (Hodgſon, Gray's inn

Valery Iſaac, Artillery place, merchant, trading under the firm of Iſaac and David Valery. (Adams, Old Jewry

Witny Francis Adam, Great Earl ſtreet, Seven Dials, ironmonger. (Allingham, St. John's ſquare

Weſtrop Nathaniel, Harwich, merchant. (Sanſum, Ely place

Watters John, Dubwarth, common carrier. (Clennell, Staple's inn

Youard, William, North Walſham, leather-ſeller. (Geldard, Gray's inn

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Archer Thomas, Hereford, mercer, January 22, final

Allcroft Robert, Sheffield, ſciſſar manufacturer, partner with Joſeph Allcroft, January 15

Aſpin James, Margate, linen draper, January 26

Arbuthnot Alexander, and Richard Bracken, Philpot lane, and of Birmingham, ſeparate eſtate of Bracken, January 29

Achlave William, Beverley, February 7

Atherton Robert, Lachford, tanner, January 26

Agnew John, Groſvenor ſquare, partner with James Strange, James Dathwood, and George Peacock, bankers, January 22

Anſon James, Mancheſter, calico manufacturer, February 11

Buſhnell Thomas, Weſtminſter road, wheelwright, January 15

Blowers John, Haleſworth, ſhopkeeper, January 12, final

Bunce John, Abingdon, ironmonger, January 19, final

Buxton Thomas, and Thomas Bentley Buxton, Leiceſter, bankers, ſeparate eſtate of each, January 21, and joint eſtate, January 22

Brown William, High ſtreet, St. Giles's, hatter, January 15

Billet George, Southwark, linen draper, January 22

Buſhell William, Cannon ſtreet, grocer, January 29

Bell William, Baſinghall ſtreet, baize factor, January 26

Burrowes Ann Farmer, Middle row, Holborn, milliner, February 2, final

Blaxell Arthur, Eaſt Green, dealer, February 2, final

Beatſon William, ſen. Robert Beatſon, John Beatſon, and William Beatſon, jun. Maſbrough, chemiſts, February 13

Binleſs Thomas, Baſinghall ſtreet, factor, February 5

Brookes William, Biddeford, ſhopkeeper, February 7

Beale Thomas, Leiceſter ſquare, taylor, February 9

Burton Robert, Ivy lane, book binder, February 9

Coleman John, Liverpool, biſcuit baker, February 1

Collins William, Briſtol, brandy merchant, February 28, final

Clerke Rev. Sir William Henry, bart. Walmerſley, miller, February 14

Every William, New Sarum, ſhopkeeper, February 2

Finnis Robert, Taviſtock ſtreet, Bedford ſquare, money ſcrivener, January 26

Fletcher Elias, Sowerby, woollapier, January 21

Fenner Thomas, Weſt Wycombe, ſhopkeeper, February 21, final

Fletcher George, Knightsbridge, February 16, final

Fiſher John William, Ruſhome and John Mangall, of Bolton, merchants, February 20, final

Fozard James, ſen Letitia Fozard, and James Fozard, jun. Park lane, ſtable keepers, February 16, final

Fraſer John, Charles ſtreet, Middleſex hoſpital, February 9

Gower Richard, Thomas Soper, and John Beavis, Birmingham, leather dreſſers, January 18

Gowland Thomas, jun. Birchin lane, merchant, February 5

Gall Thomas, jun. Whitehaven, merchant, February 4

Hewitt James, Wilſon ſtreet, Moorfields, weaver, December 29, final

Harriſon John, Stoke on Trent, manufacturer of earthen ware, January 15

Hart Major Boulton, money ſcrivener, January 25 final

Harper James Fordeſley, bayonet maker, January 21

Hancock George, Exeter, leather breeches maker, February 1

Hill Francis, Middleton, merchant, February 2, final

Hitchon Francis, Newcaſtle ſtreet, whalebone cutter, February 2

Hook Joſeph, Bermondſey ſtreet, leather dreſſer, February 12

Hudſon Richard, Warter, horſe jobber, February 14

Jarratt John, jun. Water lane, Tower ſtreet, broker, December 22

Jenkinſon Richard, Pocklington, money ſcrivener, January 22

Jones Robert, Briſtol, carpenter, February 7, final

King John, Coventry, innholder, January 14, final

King John, Berkeley, cordwainer, February 13, final

Laſt John, South Elmham, ſhopkeeper, January 12, final

Le Leivre Amand, Finch lane, merchant, January 21
Linnington William, Exeter, currier, January 19
Lewis Thomas, Great Tower hill, merchant, February 5
Lander Thomas, Stafford, ſhoe manufacturer, January 31
Lewis John, Old Jewry, warehouſeman, February 5
Lumſden George, Newcaſtle-on-Tyne, February 12
Lawſon William, and William Byron, Lincoln, drapers, February 19
Moore Nevin, Lancaſter, merchant, partner with John Benſon, and Joſeph Wilkinſon, January 28, and ſeparate eſtate of Moore, January 28
Manning James, Thomas Heavifides, and Thomas Boreman, Barge yard, Bucklersbury, warehouſemen, January 21, and ſeparate eſtate of each, January 21, final
Millar James, Shad Thames, biſcuit baker, January 26
Meallin William Lewis, Manchester ſtreet, ſurgeon February 2, final
Martin Robert, and Mark Laſt, Watling ſtreet, warehouſemen, February 5, final
Martin Richard, jun. New Windſor, money ſcrivener, February 5
Margetſon James, Church court, Clement's lane, merchant, February 16, final
Metcalf Sufanna, and John Metcalf, Golden leg court, Cheapſide, hoſiers, February 16
Martindale John, New Bond ſtreet, wine merchant, February 9
Murrils Thomas, Tottenham, victualler February 9
Naſh Iſaac, Briſtol, cooper, February 12
Nuttall, Chriſtopher, Manchester, cotton ſpinner, February 6
Pickeſgill Thomas, Little Turnſtile, baker, January 29
Purdy, William, Mark lane, broker, January 29
Porter Robert Charles, Hull, ironmonger, February 15, final
Pearkes Phineas, Worceſter, grocer, January 31, final
Qrenby John, Wincheſter, draper, January 18
Rodgett James, Blackburn, muſlin manufacturer, January 24, final
Ruſhworth Charles, High Holborn, coach maker, January 19
Reynolds Charles, Norwich, woollen draper, February 18
Rawlings Thomas, Glouceſter, mercer, February 13, final
Stephenſon Charles, Parliament ſtreet, January 26
Sparkes John, Leadenhall ſtreet, tea dealer, partner with James Mathews, January 22, final
Snowdon John, Plymouth, January 29
Soelner John, Andreas, Birmingham, merchant, January 21, final
Sims Joſeph, Honeycombe, January 18
Sharland John, Cockſpur ſtreet, linen draper, January 22
Saunders John, Painſwich, money ſcrivener, January 18
Scott John, and Walter Scott, Southwark, tallow chandlers, January 29
Sutton Benjamin, Birmingham, button maker, January 22
Suart Hugh, Knuzden Book, whiſtler, February 7
Salmon Joſeph, Great Clacton, linen draper, February 4, final
Salomons Iſaac, Osborne place, Whitechapel merchant, January 29
Sheriff James, Hatton Garden, merchant, February 9
Seaborne William, Limehouſe, maſt maker, February 16
Smith John, Dufour's place, merchant, February 9
Treadgold John, Portſea, cabinet maker, January 29
Travis Joſeph, and Peter Nevill, Bolton-le-moor, muſlin, manufacturers, February 1, final
Tompſon William, jun. Wolverhampton, grocer, January 28, final
Thomas Thomas, Streatham ſtreet, jeweller, January 29
Vuim Thomas, Buſh lane, merchant, December 26
Vaughan William, Pall Mall, and Alexander Gerard, merchants, December 22
Van Dyck, Peter Dubbledemuts, Arnold J. Gevers Leuven, and Wynand Adriaen de Gruite Veich, Circus, Minories, merchants, ſeparate eſtate of Van Dyck, February 19
Williams John George, Wincheſter ſtreet, merchant, January 26
Weightman Thomas, Newgate ſtreet, mercer, January 26
Ward Richard Robinſon, Cottingham, merchant, January 18, final
Wright Thomas, Eaſington, coachmaſter, January 22, final
Wilks Joſeph, Threadneedle ſtreet, merchant, February 16, final
Wraith, Benjamin, Great Bolton, cotton ſpinner, February 8, final
Wood James, Leyland, cotton manufacturer, January 31, final
Whitley Abraham Brown Whitley, North Shields, merchant, February 11
Wells John, and Thomas Smith, Leadenhall ſtreet, hatters, February 5

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS IN AND NEAR LONDON.

With Biographical Memoirs of diſtinguiſhed Characters recently deceaſed.

THE proprietors of the Grand Junction Canal intend to apply to Parliament next ſeſſion, to repeal the clauſe in their firſt act, reſtraining them from bringing coals to London. A bill is already prepared for that purpoſe; by which it is intended, that coals brought by the canal ſhould be ſubject to half the duty on coals brought coaſtways.

The following are the totals of a general bill of all the Chriſtenings and Burials in the metropolis, from December 13, 1803, to December 11, 1804:—Chriſtened in the ninety-ſeven pariſhes within the walls, 1,119. Buried, 1,132.—Chriſtened in the ſeventeen pariſhes without the walls, 4,488. Buried, 3,440.—Chriſtened in the twenty-three out-pariſhes in Middleſex and Surry, 10,241. Buried, 7,813.—Chriſtened in the ten pariſhes in the city and liberties of Weſtminſter, 5,335. Buried, 4,653.

Chriſtened	Males 11,390	In all,	21,543
	Females 10,153		
Buried	Males 8,605	In all,	17,088
	Females 8,433		

Whereof have died.

Under 2 years of age	4,881
Between two and five	1,924
.... five and ten	676
.... ten and twenty	451
.... twenty and thirty	1,237
.... thirty and forty	1,824
.... forty and fifty	1,935
.... fifty and ſixty	1,599
.... ſixty and ſeventy	1,191
.... ſeventy and eighty	810
.... eighty and ninety	413
.... ninety and a hundred	77
.... a hundred and one	4
.... a hundred and three	1
.... a hundred and five	1

Decreaſed in the burials this year, 2,544.

MARRIED.

J. Cornwallis, eſq. only ſon of the Biſhop of Litchfield, and M.P. for Eye, in Suffolk, to Miſs Dickins, only daughter of Francis Dickins, eſq. M.P. for the county of Northampton.

The Earl of Ormond, to Miſs Clarke, of Sutton-hall, Derbyſhire, who is poſſeſſed of a fortune of nearly 20,000l. per annum, beſides 100,000l. in ready caſh

H. R. Good-

H. R. Goodwin, Eſq. of Lower Eaſt Smithfield, to Miſs L. Larkins, youngeſt daughter of the late T. Larkins, eſq. of Blackheath.

At St. George's, Hanover-ſquare, Capt. Winthorp, of his Majeſty's ſhip Ardent, to Miſs Farbrace, of Dover.

Capt. Warner, Aide-de-camp, to the Earl of Harrington, to Miſs Shipley, eldeſt daughter of Colonel Shipley, of York place, Portman-ſquare.

W. Mayne, eſq. of Limpsfield, Surry, to Miſs E. Taylor, ſecond daughter of the late Sir J. Taylor.

F. G. Cooper, eſq ſon of the late Sir Grey Cooper, bart. to Miſs C. Honeywood, daughter of Sir J. Honeywood, bart.

Major J. Baddeley, Aſſiſtant Barrack-maſter-general, to Miſs G Smith, daughter of the late J. P. Smith, eſq.

J. Hamilton, eſq. to Miſs Fuller, daughter of J. Frayton Fuller, eſq. of Aſhdown-houſe, Suſſex.

DIED.

After a long illneſs, which ſhe bore with a truly Chriſtian reſignation, *Mrs. Biſhop*, wife of Mr. Robert Biſhop, of Hadley, near Barnet. Her loſs will be ſeverely felt by her huſband, by her relatives, and by the poor, and regretted by all who knew her: as ſhe lived ſo ſhe died, in the practice of every Chriſtian virtue. Her huſband has loſt a companion who, from her good ſenſe, rendered every ſituation of life as pleaſant as the imperfect ſtate of human nature would admit. To her relations ſhe acted with the tenderneſs of a parent; to the poor ſhe was a benefactor without oſtentation; to her friends and acquaintance ſhe always ſhewed ſuch affability and attention, as to command their reſpect and eſteem.

At Lambeth Palace, aged 74, *his Grace the Right Rev. Dr. John Moore, Archbiſhop of Canterbury*, a memoir of whoſe life will be introduced into our next Number.

At the rectory houſe, Hanworth, Middleſex, *the Rev. R. B. Gabriel, D. D.* late fellow of Worceſter College, Oxford, and formerly a proprietor of the Octagon chapel, in Bath.

At Iſlington, aged 75, *Mrs. Elizabeth Godfrey*, widow of the late Rev. Richard Godfrey, M. A. formerly of Emanuel College, Cambridge, vicar of Poſtlingford, in Suffolk, and curate of Carlton, Cambridgeſhire.

At his houſe in Park ſtreet, *General Tonyn*, ſincerely lamented by his family, and deſervedly reſpected by all who knew him. The General, in the early part of his military career, ſerved under General Wolfe, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf in ſeveral engagements during the German war, particularly at the battle of Minden, where he commanded a troop of horſe.

Samuel Roſe, eſq. of Chancery-lane, only ſon of the late Dr. Roſe, of Chiſwick, and author of ſeveral publications on legal ſubjects. He ſtood high in the eſtimation of the profeſſion, and was one of the few confidential friends of the poet Cowper, to which many of the letters of that excellent man bear honourable teſtimony. He was riſing into conſiderable practice, when a diſorder, caught in attending a crowded court, and which terminated fatally, blaſted the proſpects of an affectionate wife and a young family.

In Broad-ſtreet Buildings, aged 71, *Mr. Uppington Brace*, who was, for a period of forty-four years, a ſurgeon in the royal navy, in which he was univerſally reſpected by the firſt naval characters of his day, not only for his profeſſional ſkill, but as a chearful companion, and a man of the ſtricteſt integrity. He was in many memorable actions under Admiral Keppel, Sir Hugh Palliſer, Lord Hood, Lord Rodney, and Lord Howe. He was revered by every Britiſh ſailor under his care, for his unremitting attention and humanity to them; and his numerous ſurviving acquaintance have to lament the loſs of a very ſincere friend. His remains were depoſited in the vault of St. Botolph, Biſhopſgate.

A ſhort time ſince, the notorious *Scotch Moggy*, alias *Mary Grey*, alias *Wheeler*, alias *Barnſley*. This character was univerſally admitted by the police officers to be the moſt expert pick-pocket in England. There was ſcarcely a fair or race between Berwick-upon-Tweed and the Land's End where ſhe had not exerciſed her profeſſional abilities. She originally came from Scotland, and married one of the notorious Wheelers, with whom ſhe lived ſome years. On the arrival of another celebrated pick-pocket from Botany Bay, of the name of Barmley, ſhe took a great fancy to him, and left her huſband. With this man ſhe practiſed picking of pockets for ſeveral years, both in town and country. Although in perſon rather delicate, it was no unuſual thing to ſee her on Lord Mayor's Day, and other public occaſions, in the greateſt crowds, in conſpiracy with the notorious gang of huſtlers, who have for ſo many years infeſted the metropolis. She was generally dreſſed in a very genteel ſtyle. About ſeven years ago ſhe was at Bath, committing her depredations, and at one of the churches received the Sacrament; at the ſame time, the Mayoreſs of Bath happening to be one of the communicants, Moggy obſerving her to have a very valuable gold watch, contrived to rob her of it before the concluſion of the ſolemn ordinance. She had ſeveral children, whom ſhe kept at a boarding-ſchool. Notwithſtanding ſhe had been ſeveral times tried on capital charges, ſhe was always fortunate enough to eſcape puniſhment.

The Right Hon. Thomas Pelham, Earl of Chicheſter, and Baron Pelham, of Stanmore, in the county of Suſſex. He ſucceeded to the title of Baron Pelham in 1768, upon the death of Thomas, the late duke of Newcaſtle. The

earldom

earldom was conferred in one of the late creations, having been ſome time extinct in the family of Donegal. He was born Feb. 28, 1728, and was in his 78th year. His lordſhip is ſucceeded in his title and eſtates by his ſon, Thomas Lord Pelham, who is married to Lady Mary Oſborne, ſiſter to the duke of Leeds.

At his mother's houſe at Twickenham, the *Hon. George Auguſtus William Curzon*, eldeſt ſon of the late Hon. Penn Aſheton Curzon and the Baroneſs Howe.

At her apartments in Chelſea, aged 81, the celebrated *Signora Galla*. She was ſome years ſince a performer of conſiderable celebrity on the ſtage of the King's theatre, and was the laſt of Handel's ſcholars; and that highly celebrated muſician compoſed ſeveral of his moſt favourite airs expreſsly for her, both in his operas and oratorios, in which ſhe ſang with great applauſe, and appeared ſo late as the year 1797, in Mr. Aſhley's oratorios at Covent-Garden theatre. After quitting the ſtage, ſhe reſided, as a companion, with the unfortunate Miſs Ray, and was in company with her at Covent-Garden theatre the evening ſhe was ſhot by the Rev. Mr. Hackman. Being thus deprived of her ſituation, and not having made any proviſion for her declining years, ſhe has ſubſiſted entirely upon the donations of her friends, and a benefaction ſhe annually received from the Royal Society of Muſicians.

Aged 72, the *Biſhop of Arras*, whoſe eminent virtues have long rendered him a primary object of Bonaparte's hatred. His unaffected piety, and truly amiable and gentlemanly manners, obtained for him the reſpect and veneration of all who knew him; and his death is univerſally and ſeriouſly regretted.

The Right Hon. George Evans, Lord Carbery, Baron Carbery, of Carbery, in the county of Cork, in the kingdom of Ireland, and ſon of the late Lord Carbery, by Miſs Elizabeth Horton, of Catton, in Derbyſhire, was born about the year 1763. This family had been long ſeated in the principality of Wales; and George Evans, who was inveſted with a command in the army, was ſent into Ireland for the ſuppreſſion of the rebellion there in 1641; having married an heireſs of the name of Bowerman, in the county of Cork, his lineal deſcendant, George, was created Lord Carbery, from the name of the family eſtate, in 1715. Lord Carbery, of whom we now treat, was a very handſome man. He ſucceeded his father, May 24, 1783, and on Auguſt 13, 1792, married Miſs Suſan Watſon, an heireſs, being the only daughter of an officer of rank, who had acquired a large fortune in the Eaſt Indies. After viſiting Wales and Ireland, they finally ſettled at Saxton Hall, in Northamptonſhire. His Lordſhip was greatly addicted to the ſports of the field, and loſt his life in conſequence of this predilection, as he burſt a blood veſſel ſome time ſince, while hunting in the neighbourhood of his own manſion. Soon after this, he alſo broke his arm, which was ſet, but a conſiderable degree of debility enſued. Having come to town for advice, he received ſo much benefit from the preſcriptions of the faculty, that a day was fixed for his return with Lady Carbery; but he was ſuddenly ſeized with a violent ſickneſs, and again burſt a blood veſſel, at Reddiſh's hotel, whither they had gone for a few days. He however found relief from the intervention of Dr. Baillie; but on the ſucceeding afternoon unfortunately experienced a relapſe, which proved fatal, at eight o'clock in the evening of the laſt day of the year 1804. His Lordſhip was returned one of the members for the county of Rutland, at the general election in 1802, but we believe never ſpoke in parliament.

At his houſe in Hanover-ſquare, *Sir John Gallini*. At eight o'clock on the morning of his death, he rang his bell, and on his ſervant entering his chamber, ordered his breakfaſt to be prepared immediately, his chaiſe to be at the door at nine o'clock, and his chariot in waiting at three. A few minutes after giving theſe directions, he complained of not being well, and ſaid—"I ſhall reſt until nine o'clock." In half an hour he rang his bell again, and ordered immediate medical aſſiſtance, as he had a violent pain in his ſtomach. Dr. Hayes and Dr. Wood immediately attended, but at nine o'clock he expired without a groan. Only two days before he attended his pupils as uſual, and in the evening was at Covent-Garden theatre. He has left two unmarried daughters and a ſon, a captain in the army. The property is ſaid to be very conſiderable that he has left behind him. This extraordinary character was once well known as a principal dancer, but much better as managing proprietor, for many years, at the King's theatre. At the age of twenty-five he made his *entré* at the Opera-houſe, in the Haymarket, then under the management of Mr. Du Burgh, as a dancer; the enſuing ſeaſon he was made principal dancer, and in a few ſeaſons became ballet-maſter, and then ſtage-manager of the Opera-houſe, and gave leſſons in dancing. In that character he was introduced into the Earl of Abingdon's family, where Lady Elizabeth Bertie, his lordſhip's eldeſt daughter, became enamoured of him, and married him; her ladyſhip has been dead only about ſix months. Soon after his marriage, he went to Italy, and was made one of the Knights of the Holy Roman Empire: on his return to England he again became manager of the Opera-houſe, and had the merit of introducing Mr. Slingſby to that theatre. Sir John was manager at the time the houſe was burned down in 1789: he then ſent a gentleman to Italy and France, to bring him plans of the opera-houſes in thoſe places, to form his judgment in the deſigning of the preſent King's theatre. It is ſaid he advanced 30,000l. towards the execution of this building; when finiſhed, an oppoſition was formed, by

by propoſing to open the Pantheon for the performance of operas. But Mr. Taylor, a proprietor, taking the management into his hands, Sir John retired, and devoted the remainder of his life to his profeſſion of dancing-maſter.

Sir Gregory Page Turner, Bart.—This baronet, whoſe ſon will be one of the moſt opulent commoners in England, inherited two fortunes: one patrimonial, from the family of Turner, and another on the maternal ſide; both were originally derived from that commerce, which has converted a ſmall into a great nation, and enabled her merchants ſometimes to enrich the nobility by inter-marriages, and at other times to vie with them in point of opulence and ſplendour. Sir Edward Turner, his father, after acquiring a fortune in the city, and being chairman of the Eaſt-India company, retired into Oxfordſhire, where he had purchaſed a large eſtate, and was created a baronet, Auguſt 24, 1733. Some idea may be conceived of his immenſe wealth from two facts: the firſt is, that he ſtood for a knight of the ſhire for the county of Oxon, at the general election in 1754, and was returned after a ſtruggle which coſt him more than 30,000l.; the next, that in addition to the money he had expended in land, he built a new houſe at Ambroſden, which coſt him a far greater ſum. Notwithſtanding theſe demands upon his purſe, he was enabled to leave a large eſtate to his eldeſt ſon, and a handſome proviſion for the remainder of a family, which at one time conſiſted of two peereſſes, and two baronets of Great-Britain. It was he who firſt introduced the preſent Earl of Liverpool to the acquaintance, friendſhip, and patronage of the late Earl of Bute; and this was the only return he either expected or exacted for his ſervices, both as member for Oxfordſhire and Penrhyn. Sir Gregory was born in 1750, or 1751, and educated, we believe, with his third brother, the late Sir John Dryden, at Harrow ſchool. He afterwards, as we have underſtand, travelled over France and Germany, under the guidance and direction of Dr. Nugent, father of Mrs. Burke. On the death of the late Sir Gregory Page, bart. he received a conſiderable addition to his fortune; and, in conſequence of a requeſt in the will which conveyed it, obtained leave by the King's ſign manual, to add the name of his deceaſed relative to his own. The early poſſeſſion of a very large fortune produced eccentricities, which marked the character of Sir Gregory through life. He was one of the greateſt *beaus* of his day, and on his return from the Continent conſtantly appeared at all the public places, dreſſed to the very height of, and generally beyond the reigning faſhion. Red heels and feathered hats were then common; but he once appeared at Vauxhall, in a pink ſilk ſuit, ſo exactly fitted to his body, that he was followed by a crowd of ſpectators, who debated aloud, whether the young baronet had been *crammed* into, or *ſewed* up in the dreſs he then wore. At this period, he was in poſſeſſion of two of the fineſt manſions in England: that on Blackheath, built by Sir Gregory Page, and the houſe in Oxfordſhire, erected by his own father. Notwithſtanding he was far from being averſe to magnificence, yet Sir Gregory underſtood economy too well to keep up the eſtabliſhments neceſſary for ſuch noble ſtructures, with their gardens, parks, &c. &c. They were therefore both pulled down, and the materials ſold on the ſpot; thus fully realiſing the predictions of one of our ſhrewdeſt poets:

"Another age ſhall ſee the golden ear,
Imbrown the ſlope, and nod on the parterre;
Deep harveſts bury all that pride has plann'd,
And laughing Ceres, reaſſume the land."

It is greatly to be lamented, that the noble palace at Blackheath was not converted into a national eſtabliſhment for the education of young men bred to the ſea; but paper credit had not then conferred thoſe facilities we now poſſeſs, and the weight of the American war bore ſo heavily upon us, that Government grudged a few paltry thouſand pounds, when the Duke of Richmond propoſed to remove the cadets thither from Woolwich Warren. Such a determined enemy was Sir Gregory all his life to what are termed improvements, that he lately ſtood a ſuit with an iron-founder, for a bridge acroſs a piece of water at his ſeat at Balleſden, in Bedfordſhire; which, on account of his well-known reluctance to expence, was ſurreptitiouſly tranſported thither in the firſt inſtance, but to the erection of which he at length appears to have conſented. It has been ridiculouſly aſſerted, that the mortification ariſing from the loſs of this trial occaſioned his death; but the truth is, that he had long been in a dangerous and precarious ſituation in point of health. He ſat during four parliaments for the borough of Thirſk, and has ſpoken frequently in the houſe. In 1785, he married Miſs Howell, of St. James's ſtreet, by whom he has had ſeveral children. He died at his town houſe, in Portland Place, on Friday morning, January 4, 1805, in the 54th or 55th year of his age, and is ſucceeded by Sir Gregory Oſborne, the eldeſt of his three ſons, who is a minor.

The *Right Hon. George Devereux, Viſcount Hereford*, premier viſcount of England, and a baronet, claimed his deſcent from one of the moſt ancient families in this kingdom. He himſelf was the twelfth peer in ſucceſſion; Robert his anceſtor, was one of thoſe fortunate chiefs who accompanied William the Conqueror in his expedition againſt England, and ſhared the ſpoils and the fortunes of the ſubjugated Saxons. The ſurname is derived from the town of Evreux in Normandy, and the warrior who accompanied the Duke, his feudal ſovereign, under whom he held, was known according to the practice of that age, by the appellation of Robert D'Evreux; whence, by an eaſy tranſition, ſprung the modern name of Devereux.—We find his deſcendants inveſted with large eſtates in Glouceſterſhire and Hereford-ſhire, and one of them, Sir John Devereux who accompanied the Black Prince into Gaſcony, received a ſummons to Parliament as a baron of the realm, (*temp.* Richard II.) which implied the poſſeſſion of a certain number of knight's fees. From him deſcended Sir Walter, who, having married the ſole daughter and heireſs of Lord Ferrars de Chartley, was alſo ſummoned to Parliament by Edward IV. as Baron Ferrars de Chartley; and whoſe grandſon Walter, was created

created Viſcount Hereford by Edward VI. February 2, 1549. The grandſon of Walter received a patent as Earl of Eſſex and Eu, from Elizabeth, May 4, 1572, whoſe ſon Robert, the third viſcount and ſecond earl, was for ſome years her great favourite; but ſuch was the caprice of that renowned princeſs, that he afterwards periſhed, by an order under her own ſign manual, on a ſcaffold in the Tower of London. Robert, the fourth viſcount, dying without iſſue, the earldoms of Eſſex and Eu became extinct, and the barony of Ferrars of Chartley deſcended to the family of Shirley, while the title of Viſcount Hereford, fell to Sir Walter Devereux, a grandſon of Walter the firſt viſcount. His male iſſue having become extinct alſo, in 1700, the title deſcended to the family of his brother, Sir George Devereux, which ſucceeded to the honours, in the perſon of Edward; the tenth Viſcount Hereford, April 3, 1750; as did alſo his ſon Edward the eleventh, Auguſt 21, 1760. The Hon George Devereux, the late viſcount, and ſecond ſon of the former, was born April 25, 1744. He entered early in life into the army, as an officer in a regiment of the line, but never roſe higher than a captain. At the age of twenty-four he married his own couſin, Marianna, only daughter of the late George Devereux, eſq. of Brecknockſhire, who had practiſed the law, and at whoſe death, he obtained a ſmall eſtate called Fregoyd. Having ſucceeded his elder brother, Auguſt 1, 1783, who had no iſſue by Miſs Keck, (one of the two dowager Lady Hereford's now living, and who was formerly a maid of honour to her preſent Majeſty,) he came in as heir at law to the family eſtates; but as that nobleman had been expenſive, and they were then in the hands of the truſtees for the benefit of his creditors, his lordſhip reaped but little benefit from them, for ſeveral years. Having a large family, which at laſt amounted to nine children, the viſcount applied to Government, and obtained a proviſion for his eldeſt ſon and daughter, the former of whom is no more. On the 29th of May, 1800, his Majeſty was pleaſed by an order under his own ſign manual, dated as above, alſo to confer "on Lord and Lady Hereford, and the ſurvivor of them," a penſion of 900l. per annum. The late viſcount had been accuſtomed for many years to come to town during the winter, and reſide in the ſummer at Fregoyd; but of late he has lived entirely at the ancient paternal manſion of Nantcribba in Montgomeryſhire. His lordſhip never attended parliament but on great occaſions, and, we believe, never once ſpoke in the houſe of peers. His life was harmleſs and inoffenſive; and he might be ſaid to poſſeſs two qualifications, both of which were rather ſingular in a man of rank, In the firſt place, inſtead of affecting to write an unintelligible hand which no body could read, he rather excelled in penmanſhip, and may without exaggeration be ſaid to have written better than any other lord in Chriſtendom. In the next place he attained great proficiency, in reſpect to a very difficult inſtrument, the German flute, in the muſic of which he had acquired uncommon ſkill and grace; but he had been adviſed to neglect this accompliſhment for ſome years paſt, from an apprehenſion of a pulmonary complaint. Of late his lordſhip applied himſelf to the faſhionable purſuit of agriculture, and was accuſtomed, doubtleſs by way of ſhewing a good example, occaſionally to hold the plough himſelf. He died at his houſe at Nantcribba, January 1, 1805, in the 61ſt year of his age, in conſequence of the burſting of a blood veſſel; and is ſucceeded by his only ſon, Henry, who was originally intended for the church. His other ſurviving children are: 1. Lady Cockburne, the wife of the baronet of that name. 2. The Hon. Miſs Devereux. 3. Juliana Marianna. And, 4. Emma Marianna. His eldeſt ſon, the Hon. George Devereux, died in 1797.

Sir Cecil Wray, Bart.—The late Sir Cecil Wray, was deſcended from one of the oldeſt equeſtrian families in this kingdom, the patent of baronetage having been granted November, 25, 1612, and there being only thirteen of an earlier date now in exiſtence; all of which commencing with Sir Edmund Bacon, of Redgrave, in the county of Suffolk, were only created in the preceding year, 1611. The Wrays were originally ſeated in the biſhopric of Durham, and afterwards poſſeſſed eſtates in the counties of York and Lincoln. One of the females, according to Haſted's Kent, (vol. ii. p. 9,) married into a Kentiſh family, (that of Sir William Monins, of Wadlerſhare,) whoſe deſcendants reſided at Sidbury. One of the male line, Sir Chriſtopher Wray, ſerved in parliament for Boroughbridge, in Yorkſhire, and was ſpeaker of the houſe of commons, a judge in the common pleas, and chief juſtice of the queen's bench, in ſucceſſion, during the reigns of Mary and Elizabeth. His eldeſt ſon, William, repreſented Grimſby, and was knighted by the fair hand of the maiden queen; he was afterward elected knight of the ſhire for the county of Lincoln, and laſtly created a baronet. Sir Cecil, the tenth baronet, was born in 1734. After receiving a plain good education, he ſettled early in life, and married Miſs Eſther Summers. Being the eldeſt ſon, on the death of his father, Sir John, he ſucceeded to a large eſtate, January 26, 175[illegible]; his ſiſter Mary alſo was left a conſiderable fortune, on the part of her mother's family, the Norcliffe's; and having become the wife of a very ancient Scotch baronet, Sir James Innes, of Innes, he on that occaſion aſſumed the addendum of Norcliffe, in memorial thereof. Sir Cecil was returned, we believe, for the firſt time to parliament, in 1774, for the borough of Eaſt Retford. In 1775, we find him oppoſing the meaſures then purſued againſt America, and (on March 27, 1775) he maintained "that the parliament of Great-Britain had no right to tax thoſe it did not repreſent; that repreſentation had originally been for the ſole purpoſe of taxation, and that it was only by chance that the repreſentatives had acquired the right of legiſlation." He added, "that even if parliament poſſeſſed the right of taxing America, he ſhould be againſt uſing it, as in that caſe juſtice would demand that we ſhould give to America an equal power of paying taxes, which could only be done by opening the trade of the whole world to her, in common with Britain, a meaſure no one would wiſh to ſee adopted, as it would then be at the expence of the latter."

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He next pointed out the impolicy of undervaluing the coinage of the coloniſts, and quoted, as a caſe in point, the high ſpirit exhibited by the people of Genoa, when they were rouſed by contumely to a pitch of enthuſiaſtic valour, that enabled them to drive out the veteran Germans, and concluded by obſerving, "that, in his opinion, the ſole power which this country ought to have over her American ſubjects, ſhould merely be exerted in determining what the coloniſts ought not to do, not what they ſhould do. Throughout the whole of the conteſt that enſued, Sir Cecil uniformly ſpoke againſt the plans of coercion adopted in reſpect to our Trans-atlantic dominions, and obtained a high character not only for his integrity but his reſearch, in conſequence of which he began to be conſidered as one of the moſt able and uncorrupt country gentlemen in the houſe. His conduct in regard to the Middleſex election, alſo contributed not a little to his celebrity with the patriots of that day. Having always acted as an able and indefatigable magiſtrate in the country, he was choſen chairman of the committee for amending the poor laws, on which occaſion many admirable proviſions were made for that purpoſe. The member for Eaſt Retford having thus acquired conſiderable popularity, was pitched upon as a proper perſon to repreſent Weſtminſter in parliament; and Mr. Fox not only gladly accepted him as a colleague, but it was chiefly through his means that he was returned for that city, at the general election in 1780. An unexpected event ſoon after this produced a ſchiſm, and divided the weakened whig intereſt, not in the metropolis only, but throughout the whole empire. The circumſtance we allude to, is the memorable coalition that now took place between the eloquent commoner who had oppoſed the American war, and Lord North, afterwards Earl of Guilford, the oſtenſible author of it. To this meaſure, ſingular in many points of view, the new member for Weſtminſter gave the moſt decided oppoſition; and in conſequence of expreſs orders from his conſtituents, he ſpoke and voted againſt the receipt tax, brought in by Lord John Cavendiſh, then Chancellor of the Exchequer. On this occaſion, having obſerved, "that he had been inſtructed to propoſe an impoſt of ten ſhillings a piece on ſervant maids, in lieu of the other." This obſervation tended not a little to render him unpopular, as alſo ſome ſevere remarks relative to the expenſes of maintaining the invalids at Chelſea college, who, he obſerved, coſt more than 100l. a piece per annum. Other differences alſo occurred, and thoſe too of an eſſential nature, between the two members for Weſtminſter, one of which we ſhall here briefly ſtate. Sir Cecil was decidedly averſe to the India Bill brought in by Mr. Fox, in 1783-4, and on this occaſion it is only neceſſary to remark, that he did not ſtand alone in his oppoſition; for many of the moſt conſpicuous and diſtinguiſhed whigs in the kingdom, voted both againſt it and that afterwards introduced by Mr. Pitt*. Not content with this, he alſo preſided in the chair at the court of requeſts, Feb. 10th, 1784, when the following reſolutions paſſed.—1ſt. Reſolved (with leſs than ten diſſentients) that the following addreſs to his majeſty, (moved by Lord Viſcount Mahon, and ſeconded by Sir Robert Smyth, bart.) be approved of by this meeting:

"To the king's moſt excellent majeſty, &c.

"The humble addreſs of the electors of the city and liberties of Weſtminſter.

"Moſt gracious Sovereign,

"We, your majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the electors of the city and liberties of Weſtminſter, beg leave to approach your throne, with the moſt zealous aſſurances of loyalty to your perſon, family, and government. It was with the utmoſt concern we beheld an attempt made by your majeſty's late miniſters, to deprive a great commercial company of their chartered rights, by the bill brought into parliament, which, had it paſſed into a law, would have been a dangerous precedent, and created a new executive power, unknown to the conſtitution of this country. We moſt ſincerely thank your majeſty for the diſmiſſion of thoſe miniſters from their employments, and aſſure your majeſty, that we have great confidence in the principles of the preſent adminiſtration, and that while they purſue meaſures conducive to the true honour of the crown, and the true intereſts of this country, they may ſafely rely on the ſupport of the people.'

"Reſolved, (with leſs than ten diſſentients,) that the cordial thanks of this meeting be given to Sir Cecil Wray, bart. our worthy repreſentative, for his ſteady, uniform, upright, and patriotic conduct in parliament, and that he be requeſted to preſent the addreſs of the electors of Weſtminſter to his majeſty.—Reſolved, (unanimouſly,) that we will unremittingly perſevere in our exertions to procure an effectual and ſubſtantial reform of parliament, in order that the commons houſe of parliament may have a common intereſt with, and ſpeak the voice of the people.

(Signed) "Cecil Wray, chairman."

At a ſubſequent meeting, held a few days after, a great tumult enſued; and a bag of euphorbium having been thrown at Mr. Fox, the electors divided by conſent, and Sir Cecil Wray having been again called to the chair by that party which eſpouſed his cauſe, a number of reſolutions paſſed, among which was the following:—"That the coalition formed between the Right Hon. Charles

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* Samuel Whitbread, eſq. M. P. for Bedford.
Lord Mahon, (now Earl Stanhope,) M. P. for Wycomb.
William Clayton, eſq. M. P. for Marlow.
Sir John Jervis, (now Lord St. Vincent.)
Sir Robert Smyth, bart M. P. for Colcheſter.
James Martin, eſq. M. P. for Tewkeſbury.
Filmer Honeywood, eſq. M. P. for Kent.
Charles Marſham, (now Earl of Romney, M. P. for Kent.
John Wilkes, eſq. M. P. for Middleſex.
Sir Richard Hill, bart. M. P. for Salop.
W. Pulteney, eſq. M. P. for Shrewſbury.
And Sir Joſeph Mawbey, M. P. for Gatton.

James Fox, and the Right Hon. Lord North, was injurious to the cauſe of freedom and public virtue, and that the conduct of the conſequent adminiſtration was highly detrimental to the intereſts of Great-Britain and Ireland." Soon after Mr. Pitt had been appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer, he determined on the diſſolution of a parliament, which ſeemed equally adverſe to his perſon and meaſures. The general election, in 1784, of courſe gave birth to a variety of animated conteſts, one of the moſt memorable of which, in every point of view, was that for Weſtminſter. In addition to the two former members, then ſtanding on oppoſite intereſts, Sir Samuel (now Viſcount) Hood, whoſe laurels acquired under Rodney were as yet green, became a candidate for popular favour, and proved eminently ſucceſsful. The election commenced, April 1. During the two firſt days, Mr. Fox maintained a majority over both his opponents; but on the third, the tide was turned againſt him, and continued in the ſame direction for the three following. It was ſuppoſed by many, that a circumſtance ſo unexpected proceeded from the intervention of the immediate dependants of the crown, and this no doubt had its effect; but it is alſo certain, that Mr. Horne Tooke, Dr. Jebb, Lord Mahon, Mr. Churchill, brother to the celebrated poet, together with a prodigious number of independent men, in the middle claſſes of life, were hoſtile in the extreme to the late coalition, while they at the ſame time hoped for a reform of the houſe of commons, from the exertions of the young and virtuous miniſter who then guided the helm. On the 8th, the 9th, the 10th, and the 12th, the conteſt became leſs unequal, but it was uniformly to the diſadvantage of the late Secretary of State; for on the laſt of theſe days, the majority againſt him, and in favour of Sir Cecil, who was ſecond upon the poll, amounted to 318. The election had now continued for nearly a fortnight, and ten thouſand had already polled, ſo that many perſons imagined that the cauſe of Mr. Fox had become deſperate. The ex-ſecretary, however, did not deſpair, and the numerous nobility and opulent commoners on his ſide, proved at length more than ſufficient to counterbalance all the intereſt derived from the public offices, the places in the gift of the crown, together with the influence ariſing out of the occaſional reſidence of the chief magiſtrate of the empire. But what principally contributed to the triumph of this party is ſaid to have been, the beauty, the induſtry, and the amiable and engaging manners, of a certain Ducheſs, who, urged forward alike by the impulſe of perſonal friendſhip and the glory of the two whigs with which ſhe was connected, determined to commence a perſonal canvas. From that moment affairs took a new turn, Mr. Fox regularly gained upon Sir Cecil in the poll, and finally cloſed the conteſt on the 17th of May, after the books had been open during the unexampled period of forty-ſeven days, with a majority of 235 in his favour. Mutual recriminations now enſued. The immenſe number of votes lately brought forward, produced ſuſpicion and complaint on one part, while the multitude of ſoldiers and retainers who had been polled during the early part of the election, afforded ample ſcope for declamation to the other. In the mean time, a ſcrutiny was immediately demanded and granted in favour of the diſcomfited candidate, while the high bailiff, who preſided, inſtead of filling up the writ in the uſual manner, entered into an hiſtorical detail of the proceedings in his reference to the houſe, which he concluded with alleging the impoſſibility, under the peculiar circumſtances of the caſe, of making the uſual return. Mr. Fox, who in the interim had been elected for a Scotch diſtrict of Boroughs, on the meeting of parliament, complained of the conduct of this officer; and on the 24th of May it was moved by Mr. Lee, late attorney-general, "that the high bailiff of the city of Weſtminſter, having proceeded to take, and having finally cloſed the poll of that city, previouſly to the day on which the writ of election expired, ought to have returned two citizens to ſerve in parliament for that city. This motion for cenſure having been loſt by the previous queſtion, which was carried by a triumphant majority of 147, the high bailiff and his deputy were ordered to attend the houſe on the day following; and Mr. Fox being denied the requeſt to allow the merits to be tried according to the proviſions of Mr. Grenville's bill, it was moved by Lord Mulgrave, and carried, "that the high bailiff do proceed in the ſcrutiny, with all practicable diſpatch." This was conſidered as a triumph by the friends of Sir Cecil Wray, and accordingly that officer, aſſiſted firſt by Mr. Hargrave, and then by Mr. Murphy, as his counſel, commenced this laborious undertaking, June 16, 1784. After a long tedious, and moſt expenſive ſcrutiny, Mr. Fox was finally ſeated for Weſtminſter, and brought an action againſt the high bailiff, from whom he recovered a large ſum of money, by way of damages. On this, Sir Cecil retired from public affairs, followed by the wit, ſatire, and ſarcaſms, of his political foes, particularly the authors of the Rolliad and the Probationary Odes, and never afterwards attempted to ſit in parliament. His character and integrity, as well as abilities, however, remained unſpotted and unimpeached. He died at his family ſeat, called Summer Caſtle, in Lincolnſhire, January 10, 1805, in the 71ſt year of his age.

At her ſeat at Hillingdon, *the Marchioneſs of Rockingham.* This lady was the daughter and ſole heireſs of Mr. Bright, formerly of Badſworth, in the county of York, and was born in Auguſt, 1736. Her mother was of the Lowther family, and afterwards married the

the late Sir John Ramſden, of Byram, Bart. of which marriage the preſent Sir John Ramſden and Mrs. Weddell are the only ſurviving iſſue. Some of her early years were ſpent at Byram, till the beginning of the year 1752, when ſhe was married to the late Marquis of Rockingham, with whom ſhe enjoyed as much happineſs as is attainable in this mortal ſtate, during the ſpace of upwards of 30 years. In the month of July, 1782, their union was diſſolved by the death of that great and good man. For many years previous to this event, her ladyſhip had mixed but little with the world; and ſubſequent to that period her life has been paſſed in almoſt total ſeclufion. With ſome few exceptions, ſhe has been known only by the goodneſs of her works. In 1785, ſhe purchaſed a beautiful ſeat from the Talbot family, at Hillingdon, near Uxbridge, where ſhe conſtantly reſided till the day of her diſſolution. Her ladyſhip poſſeſſed a ſtrong and comprehenſive mind; her judgment was ſolid, clear, and diſcriminating; and ſhe poſſeſſed an uncommon faculty of quickly perceiving, and juſtly appreciating, the characters of men. She was deeply read in theology, and the writer of this article has ſeldom met with any perſon of more extenſive information, and more correct views on thoſe ſubjects which are connected with the beſt intereſts of mankind. She was a firm friend to the Church of England, but without the ſlighteſt intolerance. She was a ſtedfaſt believer, but no bigot. Her piety was exalted, her devotion fervent, but ſhe was a ſtranger to fanaticiſm. Her humility was, indeed, lowly, bordering, at times, on deſpondency; but the evening of her days was cheered with the rays of animating hope. Her charity was unbounded, and her loſs will be ſeverely felt by the poor of Hillingdon. Her laſt moments, and her laſt words, were directed to the ſupply of their wants, and the augmentation of their comforts. Her liberal hand left her not much to diſpoſe of at her death. In the diſpoſition of her affairs, her firſt object was the poor, and her afflicted ſervants, to whom ſhe has bequeathed liberal legacies or annuities. To a few friends ſhe has left expreſſive tokens of her regard, and the reſidue of her property to her firſt and deareſt friend, Mrs. Weddell. This imperfect outline of the character of a moſt excellent woman is ſketched with the ſtricteſt regard to truth. Unmerited praiſe is uſeleſs to the dead, and offenſive to the living; but to commemorate the real excellence of departed worth, may be of uſe to ſurviving friends, by exciting virtuous imitation. The titles of Marquis and Marchioneſs of Rockingham are extinct, but the memory of them will long ſurvive; and long, very long, may the virtues that adorned their characters continue to adorn and dignify the preſent and future repreſentatives of the noble houſe of Wentworth.

At Ewhurſt, near Guildford, Sarah, the wife of Walter Anſel, labourer, of a dropſical diſorder in the abdomen, for which ſhe had been tapped by Mr. Borer, ſurgeon, twenty different times; the firſt of which was on the 15th of September, 1802, and the laſt on the 9th of December, 1804, which ſhe ſurvived only a week; in the whole of which times were taken from the poor woman upwards of one hundred gallons of wateriſh humour or fluid matter.

At his brother's houſe, in Burbach, the Rev William Cooper, vicar of Chertſey, and formerly ſeventeen years curate of the pariſh where he died. Though a ſound ſupporter of the church, yet he was by no means a bigot: his liberal ſentiments led him to cheriſh the friendſhip of good men, of every denomination, and cauſed him to be reſpected by them. He was a ſteady friend, and good companion; for, though naturally reſerved, yet, amongſt his intimate friends, his converſation was often ſhrewd and entertaining. Poſſeſſed of a ſtrong conſtitution, he too lightly regarded the ſymptoms of that fatal diſorder, conſumption, which, in the end, rapidly undermined his natural ſtrength, and hurried him to a lamented grave, in the 51ſt year of his age. He was buried in the church-yard, at Burbach; and followed to his laſt home by ſeveral reſpectable perſons of the pariſh, from a regard to the memory of a man who ſo long officiated in his clerical capacity with advantage to them, and pleaſure and ſatisfaction to himſelf.

At Croydon, aged 59, Mr. T. Levens, many years clerk of the pariſh. Some few years back, having a very numerous family, he filled the following offices in Croydon and its neighbourhood, to maintain them; he was pariſh clerk, barber, and publican, having, for many years kept the White Hart, on Dubben Hill, near the church; provided muſic for dinners, balls, &c. taught the violin, flute, baſſoon, French horn, and pſalmody, at home or abroad; was headborough and bum-bailiff to the Court of Conſcience; and many years one of the wardens of the Royal Mecklenburgh Freemaſons' lodge, at Croydon.

PROVIN-

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.

*** *Authentic Communications for this Department are always very thankfully received.*

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

At Spennithorpe, Timothy Hutton, esq. of Clifton Castle, in the county of York, to Miss Elizabeth Chaytor, youngest daughter of William Chaytor, esq. of the former place.

At North Berwick, Lord Viscount Duncan, to Miss Janet Dalrymple, daughter of the late Sir Hew Hamilton Dalrymple, of Bargeny and North Berwick.

At Simonburn, Mr. William Hutchinson, of Wark, aged 75, to Mrs. Eleanor Richardson, aged 83.

Died.] At Ryton, Henry Cuthbertson, esq. aged 69, formerly of Howorth Shore, grandson of the late Edward Widrington, esq. of Coal Park.

At Whickham Market, aged 102 years, Mrs. Bridges, wife of Mr. John Bridges.—What is particularly remarkable, she has not left a child, grand-child, brother, sister, or any relative whatever, excepting those by marriage.

Mr. John Mitchell, harbourmaster of Sunderland. He went on a visit to a friend at Hylton Ferry, and, on his return in the evening, it is supposed, that, owing to the darkness of the night, he mistook his way, as he was the next morning found at the bottom of Clagshiff Rock, over which it is believed he fell, as his head seemed very much bruised.

At Wark, Matthew Culley, esq. the celebrated breeder of cattle.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

The following is the number of births, marriages, and burials, for the city of Carlisle, from Jan. 1, 1804, to Dec. 31, 1804:—Births, 347—Marriages, 103—Burials, 269.

There is now one of the largest hogs ever seen in England, in the possession of Mr. Whitehead, publican, near Prestwich church. It is about two years old, and was bred by Mr. Pollitt, of Kersal Moor. It measures round the girth 7 feet 8 inches, in height 4 feet 9 inches, and in length 9 feet, and is supposed to weigh seventy stone.

Married.] In Kirkland, Mr. E. Atkinson, of Lancaster, attorney at law, to Mrs. Bonis, the daughter of Mr. Slack, of Skirwith-hall, near Penrith.

At Bolton, in the parish of Morland, Westmorland, Mr. Richard Eliotson, of Wintow, to Miss Elizabeth Swainson, of Bewley Castle; the only marriage solemnized at that chapel within the present year.

At Bishop Middleham, Captain John Mansel, of the 53d regiment of foot, to Miss Saint, of Morpeth.

The Rev. Mr. Robinson, curate of Caton, to Miss Jane Altham, of Tunstal.

At Gretna Green, Mr. Robert Reed, aged 17, to Miss Margaret Pears, who had attained nearly the same age, with a fortune of two thousand pounds. The union of this juvenile pair being much against the will of the young lady's friends, her inexorable guardian sent her into the country, where it was thought she would be out of her lover's reach; but he, like a true knight-errant, was indefatigable in his search, and, in spite of the vigilance of her keepers, contrived to rescue his dulcinea from the place of her concealment, and bore her off in triumph to Scotland. The young lady's uncle, receiving intelligence of her flight, pursued her in company with another admirer, who, notwithstanding the most passionate and tender addresses, never could make the slightest impression on her heart. Staunch in the pursuit, they surprised the fond pair on the road, with a parson, ready to tie the nuptial knot. The parson was called aside; and, while the pursuers were congratulating themselves on their success, over a bottle, the favoured lover, who is an apprentice to a *tonsor* in Carlisle, proved himself a *cunning shaver*, and more than a match for his rival; for, disguised in the jacket of a post-boy, he and his inamorata escaped out of the window, and soon arrived at Gretna, where the hymeneal knot was securely forged by Old Vulcan, to the great gratification of a numerous crowd of spectators.

Died.] Aged 43, William Stephenson Preston, esq. of Warcop Hall, near Brough, one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for Westmoreland. He was a truly worthy and respectable character.

At Whitehaven, Mr. John Thompson, aged 52.—Mr. Robert Crane, aged 72.—Mr. Robert Fearon, aged 28.—Miss E. Tyson, aged 46.

At Stockton, aged 73 years, Mr. Cornforth, formerly collector of the imports there.

At Kendal, Mr. Richard Atkinson, dyer, aged 72.—Mr. William Smith, aged 65.

YORKSHIRE.

Married.] Captain Copperthwaite, of the First West York Militia, to Miss Kenyon, daughter of Mr. Kenyon, of Chapel-town, near Leeds.

At Wakefield, Nathaniel Fowler, esq. of Pontefract, to Miss Burton, daughter of the late William Burton, esq. of the former place.

At York, Mr. Staveley, Governor of York Castle, to Miss Beal, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Beal, of Dringhouses.—J. S. Williamson, esq. of Melton Hill, to Miss Harrison,

Harriſon, daughter of the late W. Harriſon, eſq. of Ripon.

At Thwing, Peter Acklom, eſq. of Beverley, eldeſt ſon of the late Colonel Acklom, of that place, to Miſs Maria Cowſlip Topham, youngeſt daughter of Major Topham, of Wold Cottage, in the Eaſt Riding of this county.

Died.] At Sheffield, Mr. William Evans, attorney at law.

At Stockton, aged 32, Mrs. Wilkinſon, wife of Robert Wilkinſon, eſq. and ſecond daughter of the late Leonard Robinſon, eſq. of that place.

At York, aged 21, Captain Frederick Clark, of the 7th regiment of foot, or Royal Engliſh fuſileers.

At Stockton, much regretted, Chriſtopher Wray, eſq. many years an eminent apothecary in that place.

At Appleton-le-ſtreet, near Malton, aged 53, Mrs. Hebden, relict of the late George Hebden, eſq. She was endeared to her children by a tender and affectionate regard, to her acquaintance for her cheerfulneſs of diſpoſition, and to the poor by her liberality and goodneſs of heart.

Aged 54, the Rev. R. C. Plummer, of Pocklington. He was travelling on horſeback between Market Weighton and Beverley, and had got about the diſtance of three miles, when he was ſuddenly taken ill (of the gout in his ſtomach, as is ſuppoſed), and after ſome little time he was conveyed back again to Weighton, where he expired, at the inſtant of entering the inn, without a ſigh, but perfectly ſenſible of his approaching diſſolution. His remains were accompanied to the grave by the Pocklington volunteers, amidſt a numerous concourſe of the inhabitants of that town and neighbourhood. It is but juſtice to his memory to ſay, that few men lived more reſpected, or died more ſincerely lamented.

At Brandſby, near Eaſingwold, after a long illneſs, which he bore with Chriſtian reſignation, Mr. Robert Wiley, aged 67, who had long diſtinguiſhed himſelf in that neighbourhood by his judicious breed of live ſtock, and his very liberal method of cultivating land; nor was he more reſpected for his talents as a farmer, than his virtues as a man, which were forcibly exhibited in all the various relations of huſband, father, maſter, tenant, and ſubject.

Mr. Denton, of the Angel Inn, Ferrybridge.

At Pontefract, aged 90, Colonel Ramſden; in whom were happily combined every quality that could adorn the gentleman and the Chriſtian. His various well-applied charities are the moſt unequivocal proofs of the one, and to the other his numerous friends will bear ample teſtimony.

At Newland Park, the ſeat of Sir Edward Smith, bart. aged 82, Matthew Dodſworth, eſq. of Crake Hall. He was in perfect health till a few hours before his death.

At Leeds, Mrs. Hall, wife of Henry Hall, eſq. one of the aldermen of that borough.

Mr. Gervas Storr, one of the people called Quakers. To delineate the character of this truly good man with juſtice, is not only difficult, but impoſſible. With an income of ſeveral hundreds per annum, his perſonal expences have not exceeded thirty pounds a-year; the ſurplus he beſtowed upon the poor, not through the medium of agents, but with his own hands miniſtering to their neceſſities. For this purpoſe he performed weekly circuits of ſeveral miles through the adjacent villages, where he explored the wretched abodes of miſery, inveſtigated their various neceſſities, and adminiſtered advice, bedding, cloathing, and money, in the moſt judicious manner; and, during his laſt illneſs, he expreſſed his firm belief that the ſame Divine Power which had ſtimulated him thus to alleviate the diſtreſſes of his fellow-creatures, would raiſe up ſome others to ſupply his place. His ſpare habit, his venerable grey locks, his plain and rather coarſe cloathing, with the ſanctity of his countenance and general appearance, produced in beholders the idea of one of the ancient prophets. The period of his good deeds will be much lamented, and more ſeverely felt. May his truly pious example ſtimulate many others to—go and do likewiſe!

LANCASHIRE.

Married] At Wigan, Helier Touzel, eſq. Captain in the 63d regiment, to Miſs Moulſon, of Bank Houſe, near that place.

At Liverpool, D. Foden, eſq. of Hulme, near Mancheſter, to Miſs Lowe, grand-daughter of the late Rev. John Lowe, of Winwick.—Thomas Walmſly, eſq. of Farnough, to Mrs. Duncan.—Michael Knott, eſq. of Penny Bridge, to Mrs. Margaret Wilſon, of Aſhfield, near Liverpool.—Richard Worſwick, eſq. of Lancaſter, banker, to Miſs Margaret Buckle, third daughter of the late Thomas Buckle, eſq. of Weſt Witton, Yorkſhire.—Mr. Chriſtopher Wadſworth, of Mancheſter, aged 78, to Mrs. Mary Simpſon, of Leeds, Yorkſhire, aged 70. The attachment ſubſiſting between this couple is of fifty years ſtanding, though the bridegroom has lived 46 years in a ſtate of matrimony, and the bride 26.

Died.] At Liverpool, Mr. John Carey, adjutant of the ſecond Liverpool volunteers.—Aged 29, Miſs Helen Aſhcroft.—In the 49th year of his age, Mr. Peter Litherland, of Liverpool, inventor and patentee of the lever watches, and an ingenious application of helical ſtrings, to preſerve the time of ſtringed muſical inſtruments.

At

At Manchester, Mr. John Beardſworth — In his 82d year, Mr. Thomas Townley, builder.—Mrs. Smith, wife of Mr. Thomas Smith.

At Lytham, in Lancaſhire, a man well known by the name of Old Henry. Upwards of twenty years have elapſed ſince his firſt appearance at that place, and, during an uninterrupted reſidence till his death, no account of his parentage, place of nativity, or occupation, could ever be enticed or extorted from him. He was never known to crave charity, otherwiſe than by the ſilent mode of expoſing himſelf to the view of ſuch of the inhabitants as were accuſtomed to relieve his wants. His reaſon ſeemed to have received a ſhock, from ſome cauſe or other, as, at intervals, he evinced a ſound ſtate of mind, both by his converſation, and his accurate diſplay of writing and arithmetic; and, at other times, ſhewed evident marks of a diſordered imagination. He ſaid he was born in the year 1730, and would often gratify himſelf with talking about going to Beverley market. His dialect evidently ſeemed to have been collected from that part of Yorkſhire. He called himſelf Henry Stephenſon, and ſaid he was a married man; but his communication always ceaſed, and his reflection ſeemed to recoil, at every queſtion relating to the connections of his youthful days, the endearing ties of conjugal affection, or the pleaſing and domeſtic ſcenes which muſt have attended him in early life.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] Sir Thomas Stanley, bart. of Hooton, to Miſs Haggerſton, daughter of Sir Carnaby Haggerſton, bart. and niece to Mrs. Fitzherbert.—The Rev. John Kendall, of Tarvin, near Cheſter, to Miſs Walton, of Warwick.

At Preſtbury, Mr. Thomas Antrobus, of Northwich, ſerjeant major in Sir John Leiceſter's regiment of Cheſhire yeomanry cavalry, to Miſs Foreſt, of Macclesfield.

Died.] At Cheſter, Mr. Fernyhough, drawing-maſter.—Mrs. Roberts, wife of Mr. Ellis Roberts.—Mrs. Green, wife of Mr. Green, ſchoolmaſter, of Runcorn.

At Great Budworth, aged 27, Mrs. Highfield, wife of Mr. John Highfield, merchant, of Toxteth Park, near Liverpool.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Cheſterfield, W. K. Thomas, eſq. of Sewardſtone, Eſſex, to Miſs Slater, daughter of Adam Slater, eſq.

At Derby, the Rev. Joſeph Bradſhaw, to Miſs Frances Clowes, ſecond daughter of the late Samuel Clowes, eſq. of Broughton Hall, Lancaſhire.—Samuel Rowland, eſq. to Mrs. Hayward.

Died.] At Derby, aged 73, Mr Thomas Eley, who retired from buſineſs ſome years ſince with an ample fortune.—Aged 78, Mrs. Booth, widow of the late Mr. James Booth, maltſter.—Aged 64, Mrs. Bond, widow of the late Mr. Thomas Bond, merchant, of Philadelphia.

At Mercaſton, aged 90, Mr. Thomas Webſter.—In the prime of life, Mr. Francis Rodford, of Horſley Woodhouſe.—Of a hydrocephalus, aged 27, Mr. Joſeph Woolley, of Hartſtray.

At Sutton in Aſhfield, the Rev. James Curſham, M.A. many years conductor of a ſeminary which he had inſtituted at that place. He was a man who blended the affections of a parent with the duties of a teacher; and the ſucceſs of his ſchool was in proportion to his merit.

At Arleſton, aged 26, Mr. George Clay, jun.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

At a meeting held at Nottingham, to take into conſideration the preſent high price of bread, it was reſolved, that a petition ſhould be drawn up, and preſented to Parliament, praying for the repeal of the corn-bill paſſed during the laſt ſeſſion.

Married.] At Nottingham, Mr Thomas Pattington, to Miſs Mary Blaſdall, daughter of Mr. John Blaſdall.—George Hadden, eſq. to Miſs Eliza Young, daughter of the late James Young, eſq. of Aberdeen.

At Southwell, Mr. William Pugſon, of Haughton, to Miſs Suſannah Aldridge.

Died.] At Bulcote, near Nottingham, aged 70, Samuel Rockley. He ſpent 41 of his laſt years in the ſervice of one family at Nottingham.

At Nottingham, aged 71, Mr. James Tipler.—Mrs. James, wife of Mr. J. N. James.—Aged 61, Mrs. Simpſon, relict of the late Mr. Simpſon.

At Cropwell Biſhop, aged 46, Mrs. Kirkman, wife of Mr. Kirkman — Aged 23, Miſs Maria Hazard, daughter of Mr. Hazard, of Wilford.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Pilkington, of Poſt Witham, to Mrs. Siſſon, widow of Mr. John Siſſon, of Stamford.—Mr. Bailey, of Evedon, near Sleaford, to Miſs Horton, of Ridlington, in Rutland.

Died.] Aged 81, Mr. Lupton, of Belmintſthorpe, near Stamford.

At Gate Burton, near Gainſborough, aged 88, the Rev. George Hutton, A. M. 62 years rector of that pariſh, and of Grayingham.

Aged 72, deſervedly lamented, the Rev. Joſeph Mills, miniſter of Cowbit, and vicar of Weſton and Dembledy, all in Lincolnſhire. He was of Jeſus College, Cambridge, A. B. in 1775. In him the beautiful words of the pſalmiſt are fully exemplified—"Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright; for the end of that man is peace."

At

At Market Raiſen, Farnery Epworth, eſq. aged 82, one of the eight proprietors of the Sunk Iſland. And, three days afterwards, died at the ſame place, Mrs. Eliz. Epworth, wife of the above gentleman. She was juſt three days younger than her huſband, and they had been married nearly ſixty years.

At King's Cliffe, aged 57, William Law, eſq an eminent attorney of Stamford.

At Kirk Ella, aged 57, Joſeph Goſmond, eſq. formerly of Hull.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

At a meeting of the Leiceſter Agricultural Society, held at Leiceſter, on the 28th of December, 1804, the accounts were examined, on which a balance of 102l. 8s. 4d. appeared in favour of the Society. Several premiums were adjudged to labourers in huſbandry, for having reared families without burthen to their pariſhes; to ſervants in huſbandry, for long and faithful ſervices, and to labourers in huſbandry. A premium of five guineas was adjudged to Mr. Oldakers, of Kirkby, for the beſt two-year-old fat wether ſheep. Mr. Iliffe, of Humberſtone, exhibited a ſheep of extraordinary ſize and fatneſs, but not coming within the claſſes for premiums no bounty was awarded. Mr. Oldakers's ſheep was allowed by judges to be as complete a carcaſe of mutton as was ever produced. The total weight alive was two hundred and twenty-three pounds.

Married.] At Leiceſter, the Rev. John Mills, to Miſs Lornas, daughter of Thomas Lornas, gent.—Daniel Farrow, eſq captain in the Loyal Loughborough volunteer infantry, to Miſs Farrow, only daughter of the late John Farrow, gent. of Loughborough.—

Mr. John Bulſtrode, of Worthington, to Miſs E. Smith, of Doniſthorpe.

Died.] At Queenſborough, Mr. John Sarſon.

At Barkeſtone, in the vale of Belvoir, Mr. Anthony Hays, aged 20.

Mrs. Linwood, of Leiceſter, after an afflicting illneſs, which ſhe bore with pious reſignation. During the courſe of a long life, ſhe performed the various duties of a Chriſtian with exemplary piety, and in the exerciſe of practical benevolence. The genuine purity of her mind, the active kindneſs of her diſpoſition, and the warm philanthropy of her heart, had long endeared her to a large domeſtic circle, and to a numerous acquaintance. In her the poor have loſt a liberal benefactreſs, her family an affectionate relative, and ſociety a moſt valuable member.—Mrs. Linwood was the mother of Miſs Linwood, ſo juſtly celebrated for her admirable pictures in worſted. The following beautiful monody to the memory of that excellent woman has been written by one of her granddaughters, Miſs Mary Linwood:—

At length the ſad, the awful ſcene is cloſ'd,
And Death, with lenient and affuaſive hand,
Tears from the ruthleſs gripe of fell diſeaſe
All that was mortal of the friend I mourn.
She, who, though rack'd by torture's keeneſt pang,
Worn by ſlow waſting to the grave's dread brink,
Ne'er breath'd one murmur in her year of pain,
Nor, by impatience, ſwell'd affliction's tide.
Her ſoul, by fortitude upholden firm,
E'en as the oak defies the rigid blaſt,
Meekly purſued her Saviour's paſſive ſteps,
And bow'd in all—ſubmiſſive to his will.
Lo! in the narrow houſe, the mould'ring cell,
Where Nature's faireſt works muſt ſeek decay,
Cold and neglected, Virtue's daughter lies!
That eye—which keenly ſought th' unſeen retreat,
To ſtream in pity for each grief-ſwoln heart;
That hand—whoſe ready boon dealt joy to all,
Save where intruſion might the deed record;
That heart—the leading avenue to both,
Which own'd all living nature for its friend;
All—laid beneath a few ſhort ſpans of earth,
Denied the pow'r to feel, the will to act.
What fable form is that, which drooping hangs
In ſilent ſorrow o'er the new-rais'd urn?
'Tis weeping Virtue, and beſide are ſeen
Her ſiſter train, in ſolemn robes array'd,
Hoping releaſe in vain from mem'ry's bitter taſk.
Well may ye weep: for ſuch an angel-mind,
Ne'er cas'd in human ſtructure ſhall ye ſee.
Oh! ſhe was truly pious, juſt, and good;
And every gentle virtue was her own.
Methinks, e'en now, the ſame benignant ſmile
That play'd in circling dimples o'er her cheek,
Sweet as the ſilv'ry drops which cluſt'ring hang
In ſmiling bells upon the morning roſe,
Beams on this tribute to her mem'ry due.
And ſhall that cheering ſun-beam of the ſoul,
The glorious picture of her ſpotleſs mind,
Shall that be doom'd to moulder into nought,
Nor caſt behind one tranſitory gleam?
Ah! ſurely no.
For now th' immortal ſpirit, burſting through
The myſtic cloud which veil'd the bright aſcent,
Borne on ſeraphic pinions, ſoars aloft,
To claim a juſt reward beyond the ſkies.
Where that ſame ſmile which cheer'd all hearts below,
Shall gleam propitious on the friends ſhe lov'd.
And when full many a circling year be paſt,
And earth enchains their captive ſouls no more,
Then ſhall it dart its luſtre o'er the dreary maze,
And greet th' aſcending angel to its bleſt abode.

At

At Hinckley, in this county, Miſs E. Ramſden, aged 24, one of the conductors of a ſeminary for young ladies in this town.—The deceaſed was an amiable and ingenious young lady, and her death is univerſally regretted by all perſons who had the pleaſure of her acquaintance. Nothing can more fully prove the uncertainty and inſtability of the plans and future proſpects of mortals on this ſide the grave than the death of this unexpected victim to the dire effects of diſeaſe, which in a few days exchanged the intended bride to a cold corpſe. She was advantageouſly betrothed to a worthy young gentleman of an eminent profeſſion and conſiderable expectations—every thing was prepared for the wedding—the houſe appropriately furniſhed—the bride-cloaths made—the licence bought, and the bride-cake ordered—and the wedding-day fixed for the 20th inſtant; when lo! inſtead of being "led bluſhing to the altar," ſhe was, on the following day, "ſolemnly conveyed to the ſilent tomb." Her death is a public loſs; and all ranks of people in the neighbourhood lament her departure; for ſhe was well qualified to "teach the young idea how to ſhoot." Her charity and benevolence to the poor was extenſive, and ſhe was a pattern of filial duty and affection, having for ſeveral years liberally ſupported an aged parent, who had experienced misfortunes from infirmities and loſſes.

At Burbach, Jonah Clarke, gent. aged 86. If it could be ſaid of any perſon, that "he was an Iſraelite indeed in whom there was no guile," it ſurely may be ſaid of this worthy and venerable man. His whole life was exemplary, pious, and devout; and of a truth it may be ſaid, that he had no enemy. The tongue of calumny was never known to be raiſed againſt him. In religion he was a diſſenter, and, till within two or three years of his death, he conſtantly walked about three miles every Sunday to hear the miniſter of his choice. His advice and his purſe were open to all; and the officiating clergyman of his pariſh has been known to ſay, he never applied to him for a ſubſcription to briefs, charities, &c. in vain. In ſhort, he ſtudied to do good to all, to live peaceable with all men; and, if he heard of any miſunderſtanding amongſt his neighbours, he reſted not till he had brought about a reconciliation, and made them friends. Let us "go and do likewiſe!"

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Applications are intended to be made to parliament, for acts for incloſing the commons and waſte lands in the manors of Leek and Freeth; and thoſe in the manor, town- and pariſh of Grindon.

Married.] At Walſall, Mr. C. H. Darwall, to Miſs Adams.

At Tonge, T. Mackrel, of the manor houſe Shiffnal, to Miſs Phillips.

At Weſt Bromwich, Mr. Stanhope Armfield, of Birmingham, to Miſs Mary Whitehouſe.—Robert Willoughby, eſq. of Kingſbury cliff, to Miſs Croxall, daughter of Edward Croxall, eſq. of Shuſtoke, Warwickſhire.

At King's Norton, Charles Huſkiſſon, eſq. of Hazelwell Hall, to Miſs Charlotte Gem, daughter of Thomas Gem, gent. of Brandwood-houſe.

At Lichfield, George Shore, eſq. ſecond ſon of John Shore, eſq. of Loſcoe Grange, near Pontefract, Yorkſhire, to Miſs C. M. Gordon, fourth daughter of W. A. Gordon, eſq. of Exeter, Devonſhire.

Died.] At Ewood, in Lancaſhire, in the bloom of life, Miſs Caroline Hand, eldeſt daughter of the late Charles Hand, eſq. of Park Hall.

At Rugeley, in the 80th year of his age, Mr. John Hargrive, one of the people called Quakers; who enjoyed the dignified character of an honeſt man.

The Rev. R. Levett, of Milford, near Stafford.

At Stafford, Mr. Edward Haywood, of the White Hart.

At Tunſtall, in the Staffordſhire potteries, aged 52, Mr. William Adams, an eminent manufacturer of earthen ware.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] At Sutton Coldfield, Charles Kemp, eſq. of Dudley, to Miſs Shaw.

Mr. Barnet, ſurgeon of Tamworth, to Miſs Maria Moore, daughter of Mr. Moore, of Thorpe Conſtantine, Staffordſhire.

At Sheriff Hales, Charles Foſter Burden, eſq. of London, to Miſs Elizabeth York, daughter of Mr. York, of Brockton-grange.

At Birmingham, Mr. Joſeph Field, to Miſs Margaret Black.—Mr. W. Schofield, to Miſs Green, of Aſhted.—Mr. George Bragg, jeweller, to Miſs Woodall.

The Rev. John Kendall, of Tarvin, Cheſhire, to Miſs Walton, of Warwick.

Died.] At the Sandpitt, near Birmingham, aged 73, Mr. E. Wace Patteſon.—Aged 20, Miſs S. Francis, ſecond daughter of Mr. Francis of the Moat-houſe.

At Hanſworth, Miſs Wallis, eldeſt daughter of W. Wallis, eſq. of Birmingham.

At Birmingham, Mrs. Fearon, widow of the late Mr. Joſeph Fearon.—Aged 70, Mrs. Aſby.—Mrs. Kettle, widow of the late Mr. E. Kettle.—Mrs. Jeſton, wife of the Rev. H. Jeſton, rector of Avon Daſſett.

At Cadiz, of the epidemic diſtemper, aged 26, Mr. John Welch, ſecond ſon of John Welch, eſq. of Bourn-brook, near Birmingham; a gentleman of diſtinguiſhed abilities, and moſt deſervedly regretted by his friends and acquaintance.—Mr. Moſes Haughton, painter, of Aſhted, near Birmingham. The amateur in the fine arts will poignantly regret the loſs of this ingenious artiſt. His pieces of Dead Game will remain durable monuments of his profeſſional genius; they are, probably, little inferior to thoſe of the beſt maſters of the preſent day.

At

SHROPSHIRE.

At a meeting of the Drayton Agricultural Society, held on the 15th November, 1804, when the premiums were adjudged and the following were offered for the preſent year. For the beſt long horned bull, for ſtock, not more than three years old, the preceding ſpring, a gold medal. For the beſt ſhort horned ditto a gold medal. For the beſt two years old long horned and pollard heifer, each a gold medal. For the beſt yearling heifer of each ſort, a ſilver medal. For the beſt new Leiceſter ram, not more than two years old, a gold medal: ſecond beſt, a ſilver medal. For the beſt real bred South Down ram, a gold medal. For the beſt grey-faced ram, a gold medal. For the beſt pen of four new Leiceſter yearling ewes, a gold medal. For the beſt pen of four real South Down ditto, a gold medal. For the beſt pen of four grey-faced ditto, a gold medal. For the beſt boar pig not more than eighteen months old, a gold medal. For the beſt ſow ditto, a gold medal. For the largeſt and beſt dairy of cheeſe, according to the extent and quality of the land, and number of cows not leſs than ten, a ſilver cup. For the greateſt improvements made in 1804 and 1805, by marling, draining, or otherwiſe, a ſilver cup. Sir Corbet Corbet, the preſident, propoſes to give a ſilver cup, value ten guineas, to any perſon, being a ſubſcriber, or to any tenant of a ſubſcriber who, in 1805, ſhall grow the largeſt and beſt crop of winter corn, not leſs than ſix acres, by the drill huſbandry, and to be properly horſe-hoed. Mr. Peter Davies offers a ſilver cup, value five guineas, to any perſon growing the beſt crop of common turnips, not leſs than 5 five acres, ſown with the drill, and horſe and hand hoed. Various premiums were likewiſe propoſed for ſervants and labourers in huſbandry.

Married.] Edward Acton, eſq. of Gatacre park, to Miſs Spurgeon, daughter of the Rev. J. G. Spurgeon, of Leweſtoff, Suffolk. —The Rev. Daniel Griffiths, vicar of Oſweſtry, to Mrs. J. Wynne, youngeſt ſiſter of the late Richard Aubrey, eſq. of Cleongar, Herefordſhire.

Died.] At Shrewſbury, Mr. Richard Perry, apothecary. Aged 71, Mr. John M'Math. —In the night, after retiring to bed in as good health as uſual, Mr. James Parker, aged 80.

At Mancheſter, Mr. Thomas Dicken, of Wollerton, eldeſt ſon of Rowland Dicken, eſq. coroner for this county.

At Ludlow, Mr. Inneſby, formerly an eminent attorney of that place.—Suddenly, Mr. Thomas Hand, ironmonger.—Mr. Rogers of the Feathers' inn —Mrs. Anne Vaughan.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Worceſter, Mr. John Pacy, to Miſs Ward.—Mr. H. Hamms, of Hallowfields, to Miſs Unit, of Grafton Flyford.

At his ſeat at Spetchley, near Worceſter, Robert Berkeley, eſq. aged 91. This gentleman was deſcended from an ancient and honourable family. His life was ſpent in the practice of piety and virtue; and the faculties of a mind eminently endowed he retained to the laſt.

At Stanford Court, near the Hundred houſe, Worceſterſhire, Sir Edward Winnington, bart, member of parliament for the borough of Droitwich. He is ſucceeded in his title and eſtate by his ſon Thomas Winnington, a captain in the army. This family is of great antiquity in Cheſhire. In the reign of Edward I 1275, they were lords of the manor of Winnington, now Nantwich, where they continued to reſide until the beginning of the laſt century, and intermarried with the principal families in that county. The late baronet was married to Anne, aunt to the preſent Lord Foley. She died in 1794. Sir Edward was aged 66.

At Brick-farm, in the pariſh of Leigh, Mrs. Sarah Williams, widow of the late Mr. J. Williams, of the Peal in the ſame pariſh.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Hereford, G. Mackay, eſq. fort-major of Tilbury and Graveſend, to Miſs S. Allen, of Hereford.

Died.] At Hereford, Mr. Patrick Barrett.

In Lazarus hoſpital, aged upwards of 100 years, Elizabeth Garrett, who for a long period, ſold fruit in that city. She was born in the reign of Queen Anne, and was found, when but a few days old, at the ſouth end of the ſtreet, where ſhe kept her apple-ſtall, and from that circumſtance obtained the name of Street. However, having at an early age, engaged the affections of a barber of the name of Garrett, he married her, and from this circumſtance it became a common obſervation, that Bet had mounted from a *Street* to a *Garret*. She walked out till within a few days of her death, and her faculties were unimpaired to the laſt. She was conveyed to her grave by ſix hair dreſſers, to each of whom ſhe left a razor.

Mr James Jones, youngeſt ſon of Mr. James Jones.—Aged 80, Mrs. Jones, of Tarpole.

At Sarnesfield, aged 74, Mrs Dorothy Rogers, relict of the late John Rogers, eſq. of Kerry, in the county of Montgomery.

At the Hazelend, Cradley, Mr. John Raceſter, brother of the late Mr. Richard Raceſter.

At Woolhope, aged 102, Suſannah Wall, a pauper, who has received parochial aid there for upwards of half a century.

At Leominſter, aged 82, Mrs. Heſter Evans, ſiſter to the relict of the late Joſhua Thomas, a diſſenting miniſter of that place, and the author of the Hiſtory of the Baptiſts.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Cheltenham, the Rev. John Wilcox, of Preſtbury, to Miſs Charlotte Cooke.—Mr. George Spillman, of Berkeley, to Miſs Watmore, of Hill.

At Glouceſter, Mr. Juſtinian Loveſay, to Mrs. Holtham.

Died.] At Stroud, aged 83, Mrs. Mary Colborne, relict of John Colborne, eſq. late one of his Majeſty's juſtices of the peace for this county. She was a real Chriſtian—not only profeſſing, but conſtantly practiſing its principles in an eminent degree, and in her death the poor have ſuſtained a ſerious loſs.

At Glouceſter, Mrs. Knight, wife of Richard Widmore Knight, eſq.—George Miller, eſq. of Ouzleworth.

At Sodbury, Mr. Samuel Thomas —In the 68th year of his age, Wm. Purnell, eſq: of New Houſe, near Durſley, a deputy lieutenant for this county.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Welleſbourne, George Frederic Stratton, eſq. of Great New Park, to Miſs Dewes, only daughter of Bernard Dewes, eſq. of Welleſbourne

At Oxford, the Rev. Gilbert Heathcote, fellow of Winton college, to Miſs Sophia Elizabeth Wall, ſecond daughter of Dr. Martin Wall, clinical profeſſor.—The Rev. Mr. Wilcox, of Pembroke college, to Miſs Smith, of Cheltenham.—Charles Tawney, eſq of Headington, near Oxford, to Miſs Copland, daughter of G. Copland, eſq. of Clapham, Surrey.

Died.] At Chaſſleton, aged 39, Mrs. Jones, wife of Arthur Jones, eſq.—Mrs. Bowdon, relict of the late George Bowden, eſq. of Radford, in the 74th year of her age. She was diſtinguiſhed for her piety and charity to the poor.

At Oxford, aged 72, Mr. James Crozier. —Aged 67, Mrs. Mary Shortland, relict of the late Mr. Vincent Shortland, one of the aldermen of that city.—Mrs. Mary Tyſon, wife of Mr. Thomas Tyſon.—In the 18th year of her age, Miſs Elizabeth Churchill, fourth daughter of Mr. Churchill, of Watlington.

At Briſtol, the Rev. James Etty, rector of Whitchurch, in this county, vicar of Wooburn Bucks, and chaplain to the moſt noble the Marquis of Thomond.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] At Banbury, Mr. John Viggers, to Miſs Martha Matthews.

At Daventry, Wm. Morris, eſq. to Miſs Blunt, only daughter of the late Mr. Blunt, of the Horſe Shoe inn, of that place

Died.] At Kirlingbury, aged 90, Mrs. Anna Maria Griffiths, widow of the Rev. Walter Griffiths, late rector of Gayton. The poor of the town and the vicinity of her reſidence, ſome of whom were daily objects of her munificence, have loſt in her an active friend and benefactreſs. She has bequeathed 200l. to the charity, for the relief of widows, &c. of clergymen within the dioceſe of Peterborough; and 50l. to the general infirmary of Northampton.

At Piſford, near Northampton, aged 34, Mrs. Elizabeth Bull, wife of Mr. Edward Bull, and only daughter of the late Mr. Ward, attorney, of the ſame place.

At Great Addington, of a decline, aged 26, Mr. Lawrence Tyler, youngeſt ſon of the late Rev. Edward Tyler, rector of that pariſh.

At Northampton, Mrs. Elizabeth Cook, relict of Mr. Valentine Cook, aged 96.—Mrs. Bignell, wife of Robert D. Bignell, eſq. of Towceſter, and only ſurviving child of John Ruſſell, eſq. of Bugbrook.—Miſs Martha Hackett, youngeſt daughter of Andrew Hackett, eſq. of Spratton Place.

At the Rev. Mr. Fallowfield's grammar ſchool, Daventry, aged 14, Maſter Belford, eldeſt ſon of Lieutenant Colonel Belford, late of the Oxford Blues, of Adwolton Lodge.—Aged 62, John Clarke, eſq. of Welton Place. The ſuperior ability and zeal with which he fulfilled the duties of a magiſtrate, and of the many other public ſtations which he filled, and the extenſive benevolence of his heart as a friend and Chriſtian have rendered his loſs the more diſtreſſing.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Mr. Hulſe's prize for the beſt Diſſertation on the Evidences of the Chriſtian Religion, was this year adjudged to the Rev. George Downing Whittington, of St. John's college, Cambridge. The Vice Chancellor and the maſters of Trinity and St. John's colleges, being truſtees, under the will of the late Rev. John Hulſe, have given notice that a premium of 40l. will this year be given for the beſt Diſſertation on the Propagation of Chriſtianity. Mr. Buchanan's prize of 60l. is adjudged to Charles Grant, M. A. fellow of Magdalen college, for his Engliſh poem on the reſtoration of learning in the Eaſt.

Married.] At Ely, Lieutenant T. B. Webb, of the 39th regiment, to Miſs S. Ferby, of Fineham.—Mr. John Freeman, to Miſs Elizabeth Finch.

At Wiſbeach, Mr. Simon Mills, of the Holbeach bank, to Miſs Green, of the former place.

Died.] At Ely, aged 28, Mr. Samuel Spray, one of the lay clerks of Ely cathedral. He was ſerjeant in the Ely regiment of volunteers, and was univerſally reſpected by his brethren in the choir, his regiment, and a numerous acquaintance, for his abilities and qualities as a tenor ſinger, a good ſoldier, and a ſocial companion.

At Cambridge. Mrs. Weſtwood, relict of Mr. N. Weſtwood.

Aged 75, Mrs. Elizabeth Gibſon, wife of Mr. George Gibſon, of Saffron Walden. She was one of the ſociety of Quakers, and was greatly eſteemed as an eminent ſpeaker.

At Fletton, in Huntingdonſhire, Mrs. Peckard, relict of the Rev. Peter Peckard, D. D. formerly maſter of Magdalen college, Cambridge, and rector of Fletton. She had returned from London the preceding day, apparently in good health.

NORFOLK.

An application is intended to be made to parliament, for an act to incloſe the commons and waſte grounds in the pariſh of Methwold.

A meeting was held at the Guildhall, Norwich, on the 17th of January, 1805, for the purpoſe of taking into conſideration the propriety of eſtabliſhing an hoſpital and ſchool, for the indigent blind, in Norfolk and Norwich. It was there ſtated, that the ſum of 1000l. would be required for the firſt eſtabliſhment and that not leſs than 700l. would be annually required for its ſupport. It was unanimouſly reſolved, that ſuch an inſtitution ſhould be eſtabliſhed, and that a ſubſcription ſhould be immediately opened to ſupport it. The thanks of the meeting were likewiſe voted to Thomas Tawell, eſq. for his liberal and munificent offer of a houſe and ground in Norwich, for the purpoſes of the inſtitution.

Married.] Mr. William Seely, of Briſton, to Miſs Elizabeth Newman, of Norwich.

At Gorleſton, Captain Wetham Clarke, to Miſs Plowman, of Bungay.—Mr. S. Kent, ſhipmaſter, of Lynn, to Miſs Bradfield, of Heachane

At Little Maſſingham, Mr. John Godfrey, to Mrs Branch, widow of the late Mr. Stephen Branch, of Wretham.—Mr. William Barber, of Sutton, to Miſs Margaret Simpſon, daughter of Mr. William Simpſon, of Yarmouth.—Mr. William Elliot, of Old Walſingham, to Miſs Ranſome, daughter of Mr. J. Ranſome, of Little Walſingham.

Died.] At Diſs, Mrs. Wiſeman, wife of Mr. B Wiſeman. Whether the character of the deceaſed be contemplated as a parent or a wife; whether our attention be directed to the warmth of her friendly attachments, or to her uniform kindneſs in relieving the wants of the neceſſitous, and ſoothing the ſorrows of the afflicted, ſhe will appear equally exemplary and amiable; and her memory will be cheriſhed with as much gratitude by the poor, as it will be affectionately impreſſed on the hearts of thoſe who were attached to her by the ties of blood or of friendſhip.—Mrs. Plumbly, wife of Mr. Plumbly, a reſpectable farmer of South Repps.

At Norwich, John Marks, gent. aged 65. He was formerly a conſiderable upholder, in that city. Juſtice to the memory of ſo valuable a man demands that tribute of public reſpect, which his amiable diſpoſition, and his general deportment fully merited. In the relative duties of huſband father and friend, he was exemplary.—Aged 70, Mrs. Moore, the eldeſt of the ſurviving twins of the late reſpected Mr. Thomas Angier.—Aged 44, Mr. Charles Tavis Wright, of Saham Toney.

At Gibraltar, Robert Palgrave, eſq. regiſter of the Court of Admiralty there, and late of Coltiſhall, near Norwich. This is an event moſt afflicting to a large family to which he was united, not more by the ties of nature, than by thoſe of acquired affection and matured friendſhip. But the loſs of ſuch a young man will be felt beyond the domeſtic circle of which he formed ſo eſtimable a part; for his ſuperior intellectual talents, his well directed and extenſive erudition, and above all, his high, manly, moral integrity, joined to the advantageous ſituation in which he was placed in commencing his career of life, gave the faireſt promiſe, had it been continued, that he ſoon would have become a moſt valuable and diſtinguiſhed member of ſociety. He had but juſt entered his twenty-fifth year.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] Captain D. Watling, of the 2d Weſt India regiment, to Miſs Letitia Browne, of Carleton, ſiſter of Mr. William Browne, of Bury.

Died.] At Bury, Mrs. Jackſon, wife of Mr. Jackſon, of the Chaiſe and Pair public houſe. She was born, married, and buried on Chriſtmas day.—Aged 59, Mrs Battely, wife of the Rev. Mr. Battely, of Shotley.

At Stratford Parſonage, the Rev. Narciſſus Charles Proby, rector of Tudenham, St. Mary.—Mr. J. Purr, blackſmith, of Great Finborough. His body was found in the river, near the Shepherd and Dog inn. It is ſuppoſed that the deceaſed on his return home from Stowmarket, in attempting to croſs the river, miſtook ſome rails for the bridge, fell in and was drowned.

Aged 69, Mrs. E. Glover, who had lived fifty years in the ſame cottage, at Honington, and in which ſhe gave birth to that admired rural poet Robert Bloomfield, author of the Farmer's Boy, &c. which poem was firſt written with the ſole view of pleaſing his mother by the recital of ſcenes long paſſed, but by its unprecedented ſucceſs on being made known to the world, he was enabled to contribute much towards the comfort of her declining years; and on hearing of her laſt illneſs, with that true filial piety which breathes throughout all his productions, he came down from London, and with unwearied patience watched her rapid decay till death cloſed the melancholy ſcene.

Aged 57, at Darſham-houſe, on a viſit to Lady Peyton, Mrs. Say, relict of the late William Say, eſq. of Downham, and youngeſt daughter of the late Henry Bell, eſq. of Wallington-hall Norfolk.

ESSEX.

The ſtable of Mr. Milbank, of Little Waltham, was recently conſumed by fire, and two valuable horſes were burned in it.—In the frequent fires which take place in ſtables, it is always extremely difficult to extricate horſes from the impending danger, as very few of them can ever be compelled to face the flames. A gentleman who has ſucceeded in more than one inſtance in ſaving ſome of thoſe valuable animals in ſuch circumſtances, aſſerts, that if the harneſs be thrown over a draught, or the ſaddle placed on the back of a ſaddle horſe, he may be led as eaſily out of the ſtable as on common occaſions. Should

there be time to ſubſtitute the bridle for the halter, the difficulty towards ſaving him will be ſtill further diminiſhed.

Married] At South Weald, by the Rev. Dr Bullock, Captain Charles Tinling, of the royal navy, to Miſs Sarah Bullock, youngeſt daughter of William Bullock, eſq. clerk of the peace for this county.

At Weſt Ham, Emanuel Goodheart, eſq. of Stratford Grove, to Miſs Burford, of the ſame place, daughter of the late Rev. P. T. Burford.—Philip Ray, eſq. ſon of the Rev. Orbell Ray, of Toſtock, to Miſs Dalton, of Ipſwich.

Died] Mrs. Bullen, wife of Abraham Bullen, eſq. of Great Baddow. While a faithful and conſcientious diſcharge of every ſocial and domeſtic duty ſhall be conſidered as ornamental to the human character, ſo long will the merits of this truly valuable woman be remembered, and her loſs ſincerely lamented, by a numerous and reſpectable circle of relatives, friends, and acquaintance.

In the 24th year of his age, John Hopkins Dare, eſq. of Abridge, late a fellow-commoner of King's college, Cambridge, where he was admitted in 1801. His death was occaſioned by an injury received from his horſe falling upon him, in a leap, while hunting, only two days before.

Mr. John Church, ſolicitor, of Witham. Poſſeſſed of all thoſe qualities which endear mankind to each other, his death is not only lamented by his relatives, but is moſt ſincerely regretted by all his neighbours and acquaintance.

Mr. John Wright, of Felſted, farmer. His death was occaſioned by an injury he received from a tree, which, whilſt his men were in the act of ſtubbing, unexpectedly fell upon him, and he ſurvived the bruiſes he then received but a few days.

At Colcheſter, Mrs. Rebow, of Wivenhoe Park, relict of J. B. Rebow, eſq. formerly member of parliament for that borough.—Miſs Strutt, daughter of Mr. B. Strutt.

At Rochford, J. Robinſon, a native of that place, who attained the remarkable age of 104 years. His occupation was that of a huſbandman; and within the laſt ſeven he was capable of performing his daily labour. He took great delight in following the hounds, and to a very late period of his life joined in the chaſe, with all the ſtrength and vigour of youth.

KENT.

The new canal, from Shorncliffe to Rye, is carrying on with uncommon rapidity. In addition to this line of defence, Martello towers are to be conſtructed on the ſea-ſhore; three of which will be equi diſtant, between Hythe and Romney: thoſe near Dymchurch will be placed immediately behind the wall. Twenty veſſels, laden with blocks, have already arrived for theſe conſtructions, and three millions more have been contracted for.

Married.] At Greenwich, the Rev. John Morgan Rice, of Bevis Hill, Southampton, to Miſs Holmes, eldeſt daughter of W. Holmes, eſq. of Weſtcombe Park.—The Rev. W Marſh, of Murſton Houſe, aged 87, to Miſs Mary Beaunard, of Sittingbourn, aged 67 years

Died.] At Rocheſter, Mrs. Troy, widow, of the late Mr. J. C. Troy, diſtiller, of Chatham.—Mr. Thomas Hills, a common-council man.

At Whitſtable, Mr. Richard Carr, aged 75.

At Kingſgate, in the Iſle of Thanet, William Roberts, eſq. aged 83.

At Folkeſtone, aged 88, Mrs. Boxer.—Aged 89, Mr. William Chalk.

At Dover, Captain Sharp, paymaſter of the Northampton regiment; he was formerly in the 9th regiment of foot, and was wounded at the battle of Bunker's Hill.

At Lewiſham, Captain Andrew Candi, aged 92.—Lewis Cage, eſq. of Milgate, aged 42.

At Canterbury, Mr. Luke Aſh.—Mr. Squire Hervey.—In St. Margaret's church, Mr. Thomas Friend, aged 70.—Aged 64, Mrs. Sarah Brown, of the Flower-de-luce inn.

At Tenterden, aged 37, Mrs. Pomfrett, wife of J. B. Pomfrett, eſq.

SURREY.

Married.] At Banſted, D. R. Warington, eſq. to Miſs Parry, daughter of Thomas Parry, eſq. one of the directors of the Eaſt India Company.

Died] At York Houſe, Batterſea, Mrs. Reynolds, wife of John Reynolds, eſq.

At Fullſam, Mrs. Hornſby, aged 82.

The Rev. Thomas Mantell, rector of Frenſham, aged 49; formerly fellow of Benet College, Cambridge. B. A. 1777; M. A. 1780; B. D. 1788.

SUSSEX.

Married.] At Brighton, Mr. R. Young, to Miſs S. Martin, of Portſmouth.

At Chicheſter, Mr. Hobbs, to Miſs O'Brien.

Mr. J. B. Stone, of Newhaven, to Miſs Harriott, of Tarring.

At Chilham, the Rev. Richard Mant, fellow of Oriel College, ~~Cambridge~~, to Mrs. Woods, of Petersfield, Hants.

Died] At Lewes, aged 72, Henry Shelley, eſq. father of the member for that borough, and auditor of the land revenue for the midland counties.

At Wadhurſt, John Legas, eſq.—Mrs. Jefton, daughter of Mr. Playſted, of Wadhurſt.

At Chicheſter, Miſs Howell.—Mrs. Fitzgerald, daughter of the late Biſhop of Chicheſter, and wife of Capatin Fitzgerald, of the 39th infantry, now on his paſſage to join his regiment in India.

At Eaſt Dean, Mrs. Willand.

At Newhaven, Mr. P. Collins.

HAMP-

HAMPSHIRE.

At a meeting of the Committee of the South Hants Agricultural Society for arranging the premiums for the preſent year, it was reſolved that the following premiums ſhould be offered:—Ten guineas to the moſt numerous friendly ſociety, or benefit club, conſiſting of not leſs than thirty members, and compoſed principally of perſons employed in agriculture and mechanics, to be eſtabliſhed in any pariſh within the South Hants diſtrict, where no ſociety of that deſcription has hitherto ſubſiſted. Five guineas to the next moſt numerous friendly ſociety, of not leſs than twenty members. Three guineas to the owner of the beſt bull, not exceeding three years old; three guineas for the beſt cow, of the ſame age; two guineas for the beſt two years old heifer; three guineas for the beſt Leiceſter ram; three guineas for the beſt Southdown ram; three guineas for the beſt pen of Hampſhire ewes, not leſs than ten; three guineas for the beſt pen of Southdown ewes, not leſs than ten; three guineas for the beſt pen of Somerſetſhire ewes, not leſs than ten; three guineas for the beſt boar; three guineas for the beſt ſow. Various premiums were likewiſe propoſed for labourers and ſervants in agriculture.

Married.] At Portſmouth, Richard Burbey, jun. eſq. to Miſs Gibbens, daughter of Mr. Gibbens, ſilverſmith.—Mr. Joſeph Dodley, ſilverſmith, to Miſs Kirkham.

At Wellow, Mr. William Atkins, eldeſt ſon of Mr. David Atkins, to Miſs Pitter, of Romſey.

At Ryde, Captain Hill, of the Orpheus, to Miſs Betteſworth, daughter of Captain Betteſworth, of the South Hants militia.

Died.] At Southampton, Mrs. Hunt, wife of Mr. John Hunt, ſenior.—Colonel Bayard, many years reſident in Southampton. He was an American loyaliſt during the unhappy conteſt with the States, and for his zealous attachment and important ſervices to the mother country, he has, ſince that time, received a conſiderable annuity from Government.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] Henry Ward, eſq. firſt lieutenant of the Faringdon volunteers, to Miſs Bedwell, daughter of the late John Bedwell, eſq. banker of Cirenceſter, Glouceſterſhire.

At Sonning, Mr. James Goddard, of Early, to Miſs Mary Ann Whitfield, of Wargrave.—Captain Head of the Tipperary militia, to Miſs Sarsfield, ſiſter of Dom. Sarsfield, eſq. of Windſor.

Died.] Mr. Mayo, of Barcot farm, near Faringdon. He was walking a ſhort diſtance from his own houſe when he ſuddenly fell down and expired in a few minutes.

At Nettlebed, Mrs. Ayling, aged 74.

At Reading, far advanced in years, Mr. James Beſtbridge; who for many years acted as ſheriff's officer for the counties of Berks and Oxford, with the greateſt uprightneſs, and was much eſteemed by all who knew him.

WILTSHIRE.

The committee of management of the Wiltſhire and Berkſhire canal ſtate, that the demand for coal from North Wilts and Berkſhire is much greater, at the point to which they have now carried their canal, than they expected, and that they are very apprehenſive that the Somerſetſhire coal-mines, at preſent their only reſource, will not afford a ſufficient ſupply, as the canal advances up the Berkſhire country. They therefore recommend to the inhabitants of the ſeveral pariſhes, who look to this canal for their ſupply of coal, to form ſubſcriptions for forwarding the Glouceſterſhire rail-way. If this rail-way be completed, the Sodbury and Pucklechurch coal, as well as the Smiths' coal, at Haul-lane, of which there are inexhauſtible ſtores, can be rendered at reduced prices, and will not only anſwer every poſſible demand of the country, but be the beſt ſecurity for the prices of the Somerſetſhire coal not being advanced, and which nothing but a fair competition can inſure. The country eaſtward of Wootton Baſſet is now ſupplied with coal cheaper than before, notwithſtanding the price has been increaſed at the pits; but if the rail-way ſcheme be not carried, as the demand increaſes, upon an inadequate ſupply the price will alſo. Every conſumer of coal is therefore intereſted, in proportion to his conſumption, to promote it.

Married.] At Saliſbury, Mr. George Hopgood, to Mrs. Wellman.—Mr. Thomas Richards, late of Charmouth, to Mrs. Smith.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

An engineer, at Briſtol, has made ſome improvement in the conſtruction of ſteam-engines and furnaces. He has adopted the method of generating ſteam by projecting water upon a heated metallic, or other ſubſtance. He propoſes, to render the machine ſufficiently ſtrong, an increaſed condenſation of ſteam, viz. from 15lbs. to 150lbs. on an inch, and thus rendering a four-inch cylinder equal in power to one of twelve inches, to the obvious ſaving of fuel, &c.

Married.] At Clifton, the Rev. W. M. Newnham, rector of Baſſingham, Lincolnſhire, to Miſs Townſhend, daughter of Thomas Townſhend, eſq. of the Mall, Clifton.

At Winterbourne, Mr. George Hillhouſe, eldeſt ſon of — Hillhouſe, eſq. of Briſtol, to Miſs H. Brown, youngeſt daughter of James Brown, eſq.

Died.] At Ilfracombe, William Soper, carrier, in his 102d year.

At Chelwood Houſe, near Briſtol, in her 37th year, Mrs. Major, wife of the Rev. Mr. Major.

At Briſtol, full of years and honour, and in poſſeſſion of the love and reſpect of extenſive con-

connections, and deeply ſorrowing friends, Dr. Peter Renaudet, forty years reſident at the Hot Wells; highly eminent as a ſkilful phyſician, a poliſhed gentleman, and a benevolent and ready friend to the poor, the ſick, and afflicted.

At Shepton Mallet, in the 48th year of his age, Mr. John Hill, an eminent ſurgeon and apothecary.

At Bath, Dr. Maclaine, fifty years miniſter of the Engliſh church at the Hague, and well known as the tranſlator of Moſheim's Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory, the author of Letters to Soame Jenyns, of Sermons, &c. Endeared to a numerous and reſpectable acquaintance, his memory ſeems the leſs to require the tribute of a public eulogy; but in deploring the loſs of departed worth, ſincerity and friendſhip may be permitted briefly to ſtate its claims to imitation and praiſe. Suffice it then to ſay, that in a probationary courſe of eighty two years, Dr. Maclaine's ſuperior endowments of mind and heart, his genius, learning and induſtry conſtantly directed by a love of virtue and truth, by piety and charity, diffuſed a beneficial influence over the whole of his profeſſional and domeſtic ſphere. As a ſcholar, a gentleman, and divine, uniformly diſplaying a judicious taſte, an amiable deportment, and inſtructive example, he was admired and beloved by all who courted and enjoyed his ſociety; eſpecially thoſe of whom he was a diſtinguiſhed archetype—the man of erudition, the poliſhed companion, the benevolent friend, and pious Chriſtian. Clothed in the invincible armour of the latter, he received with triumph the aſſaults of the laſt enemy of mankind; and it is no ſmall conſolation to his mourning friends to know, that great as had been the excellence and utility of his life, they were ſurpaſſed by the fortitude which he diſplayed, and the happineſs he enjoyed in the hour of impending death.

DORSETSHIRE.

Died.] After a few hours illneſs, at Stockhouſe, John Berkeley Burland, eſq. ſon and heir of the late Judge Burland, and one of the repreſentatives in parliament for Totneſs, in Devonſhire, colonel of the eaſtern regiment of Somerſet volunteer infantry, and in the commiſſion of the peace for that county, of which he was an active and very highly reſpected magiſtrate. He married to his firſt wife, the daughter and ſiſter of the Butlers, ſucceſſively rectors of Ochford Fitz Paine, who, died February 2, 1802; and to his ſecond, 1804, the relict of Mr. Gordon, of Leweſton, ſiſter to the late Sir Skipton Naſh, of Briſtol.

At his Parſonage-houſe, the Rev. James Bandinell, D. D. rector of Netherbury with Beaminſter, near Bridport. The valuable living, worth 600l. per annum, is in the patronage of the Rev. Dr. Dumareſq, as attached to his prebendal ſtall, in the church of Sarum. The venerable Doctor, who many years ſince preſented the late reverend incumbent to this living, has now had, at the advanced age of 93, a ſecond opportunity of beſtowing it, and, in conſequence, has given it to the Rev. W. Brookland, who married his niece.

Mr. Cruttwell, the original printer and proprietor of the Dorcheſter and Sherborne Journal, a man exemplary in all the relations of life.

At Wareham, Serjeant Moon, of the 2d Somerſet militia. His death was occaſioned by a fall from a baggage waggon, on the march of the regiment through Wareham, about a month before. He was a native of Wells, and bore an excellent character among his comrades. As none of his regiment were at Wareham, Captain Count Kilmanſegge, of the German light dragoons, and Captain Bartlett, of the Wareham volunteers, paid the laſt tribute of reſpect to the memory of this unfortunate young man, by interring him with military honours.

DEVONSHIRE.

Married.] At Totneſs, Major G.P. Adams, of the Queen's Dragoon guards, ſecond ſon of W. Adams, eſq. to Miſs Lovelace.

At Cockington, Captain Bennett, of the South Devon militia, to Miſs Ley.

Died.] At Plymouth, within a few hours of each other, two aged ladies, belonging to the people called Quakers, Mrs. Freeman, relict of the late W. Freeman, eſq. aged 82, and Mrs. Collier, a maiden lady, aged 81. Their remains were interred in the Quakers burying ground, Broad-ſtreet, in the vault of their two nephews, the Meſſrs. Colliers, who were drowned at the Barbican, Plymouth, when it was waſhed away with the fiſhing-houſe, in the great ſtorm, in 1759.

Aged 47, James Bulteel, eſq. of Fleet Damerell, in Holbaton, near Modbury, whoſe anceſtor, James Bulteel, was member of parliament for Taviſtock, in the firſt parliament called by Queen Anne, in October, 1702.

At Exeter, Mrs. Hurrel, widow of the late Rev. Mr. Hurrel, rector of Drewſteignton, and aunt to the late Sir John Davie.—Mr. Benjamin Peckford, aged 83. He had carried on the buſineſs of a currier 60 years, and was the oldeſt tradeſman in the town.—Mr. James Green, apothecary.—Aged 26, the Rev. Francis Fourniſs Preſton, of Leeds, Yorkſhire, a gentleman greatly and univerſally reſpected, for his uncommon piety and extenſive learning.

CORNWALL.

Married.] Mr. William Trenery, of Redruth, to Miſs Mary Trenery, of St. Hilary.—Adjutant Roſs, of the royal Stannary artillery, to Miſs Pearſe, daughter of Mr. Pearſe, of the hotel, Redruth.

In Kenwyn, Mr. Thomas Reed, to Miſs Betſey Trahar.

At

At Falmouth, Mr. John Rowe, to Miſs Elizabeth Corniſh.—Mr. Thomas Philpott, to Miſs Mary Barnes.—Mr. Samuel Davey, of Liſkeard, to Miſs Dymond, youngeſt daughter of Mr. Dymond, brewer, of Launceſton.

At Egloſhale, Mr. Menhinnick, farmer, of St. Mabyn, to Miſs Hambly.

Died.] At Bodmin, aged 86, Mrs. Ward, mother of Mrs. Cory of that place.—Charles Phillips, eſq. formerly collector of the cuſtoms at Padſtow.

At Redruth, Mrs. Elizabeth Edward, wife of Mr. William Edward, junior.

At St. Michael's Mount, aged 70, Captain Francis James.

In the Weſt Indies, the brave Captain Reynolds, ſon of Captain Carthew Reynolds, of Pennaire, near Truro, of his Majeſty's ſloop Curieux, who obtained the command of her for his gallant conduct in cutting her out from under Fort Edward, Martinique, having received ſeven wounds in the conflict. His remains are depoſited on the Diamond Rock, Martinique, where a ſtone will perpetuate his memory.

Mr. Williams, ſadler, of Marazion. He went to bed apparently in good health; but Mrs. Williams, happening to awake about two o'clock, found her huſband dead by her ſide.

At St. Columb, Mr. John Lanvon George, tinman, formerly of the pariſh of Sithney.

David Howell, eſq. of Lanlawren, near Fowey. In an early part of his life he commanded a troop of the 16th light dragoons, and was for ſeveral years in this ſituation actively employed in the ſervice of his country in America, during the war on that continent. Returning at the peace, he was ſhortly after elected one of the repreſentatives in parliament for the ancient borough of St. Michael: on which occaſion his attendance in this latter office, being incompatible with his regimental duty, he retired from the army. At the coalition between the Duke of Portland, and Mr. Pitt, (as his political ſentiments remained unchanged, and thus were no longer in uniſon with thoſe of the noble perſonage through whoſe influence he had been returned) he diſcontinued to attend the houſe, for the remainder of that parliament; and on its diſſolution, although invited to continue his ſeat in the next, he declined on the ſame honourable grounds. In his death, his friends will long regret a ſenſible and moſt chearful companion, and the neceſſitous a moſt benevolent patron.

WALES.

Died.] In the 60th year of his age, the Rev. Joſiah Rees, of Gellygran, near Neath, Glamorganſhire. He was educated at the diſſenting academy at Carmarthen, and on his leaving that county, was choſen paſtor of a congregation of Proteſtant Diſſenters, at Gelly-Onen, near the place of his reſidence, where he continued until his death, including a period of about 40 years, diſcharging the duties of his function in ſuch a manner as to gain the higheſt reſpect and eſteem, and to render his death a public loſs. A vaſt concourſe of people teſtified their regard by attending the funeral. His temper was unruffled and ſerene, and through every viciſſitude of life his countenance wore the "ſmile of bleſt content." His manners were pleaſing, and his converſation remarkably cheerful and entertaining. He was well verſed in the claſſic writers, had an accurate knowledge of the Welſh language and antiquities, and tranſlated ſome uſeful publications into that language. He was an excellent huſband, an indulgent parent, and a ſincere friend. His whole life and converſation were governed by the dictates of unaffected piety and benevolence.

At his houſe in Carmarthen, ſincerely and deſervedly lamented, Geo. Lewis, eſq. of Barnsfield, aged 73. In this gentleman were united the warm, ſincere, and ſteady friend, with the able and upright magiſtrate. He was in the commiſſion of the peace both for the county and borough of Carmarthen, and in 1778 ſerved the office of mayor of that town, the duties of which ſituations he diſcharged with great advantage to the county, and credit to himſelf. He married Miſs Johnes, ſiſter to Thomas Johnes, eſq. the preſent member for the county of Cardigan.

At Pinkerrig, in the county of Radnor, aged 45, Rice Jones, eſq. youngeſt brother of the late Thomas Jones, eſq. of that place.

Mr. Thomas Boſtock, one of the ſheriff's officers for the county and borough of Carmarthen, and the principal writer in the office of Mr. Brown, attorney. He was the father of twenty children by the ſame wife, ſeveral of whom he has left unprovided for.

At Swanſea, Mrs. Hoare, a reſpectable widow lady.

At Dolewolf, near Lampeter, the Rev. D. Williams, vicar of Lanwenag, and a commiſſioner of the property tax for the county of Cardigan.

SCOTLAND.

The foundation ſtone of the Hunterian Muſeum, in the Univerſity of Glaſgow, was lately laid in the preſence of the Dean of Faculties, Principal and Profeſſors of the Univerſity. This building, which is to be finiſhed in the courſe of the year 1806, is intended for the reception of the valuable collection of coins, medals, paintings, books, MSS. anatomical preparations, and a variety of the moſt curious ſpecimens in all the departments of natural hiſtory, bequeathed to the Univerſity of Glaſgow, by the late celebrated Dr. William Hunter, a native of Lanarkſhire, educated at that college, and employed during a great part of his life as phyſician to the queen. As this munificent benefaction was intended for the improvement of the

the numerous ſtudents attending Glaſgow College, and particularly for promoting the knowledge of medical ſcience and natural hiſtory, we have no doubt that every exertion will be made to accompliſh the benevolent deſign of the liberal benefactor.

A ſubſcription has been opened at Edinburgh, for the erection of hot and cold Baths, at Porto Bello. According to the preſent plan, there will be eight hot and two cold baths, beſides other buildings, when completed. One thouſand pounds, in forty ſhares have been ſubſcribed, the committee have given notice, that they ſhall proceed immediately to accompliſh part of this plan, which will conſiſt of two neat and commodious warm baths, and one cold bath, with dreſſing rooms and other conveniences. Sufficient ground has been purchaſed, for the the whole, and the remainder of the plan will be proceeded in as ſoon as adequate ſubſcriptions ſhall be obtained. From the vicinity of Porto Bello to Edinburgh, the unequalled fineneſs of the ſea beach, and the elegance of the baths, there is every reaſon to expect that they will greatly conduce to the health and pleaſure of the inhabitants of that metropolis.

On the 3d of September, the firſt annual meeting of the Badenoch and Strathſpey farming ſociety, formed under the patronage of the Ducheſs of Gordon, was held at Pedmain, and the company was both numerous and brilliant, conſiſting of the proprietors of the diſtrict, with many other gentlemen and ladies in the neighbourhood, Lord Huntly and the directors aſſiſted by ſome of the cattle dealers preſent, were judges of the bulls and tups exhibited; and her Grace the Ducheſs of Gordon, with the aſſiſtance of the other ladies, decided on the various articles of domeſtic manufacture produced. Upwards of 30 guineas were diſtributed in premiums, and five guineas were divided among the unſucceſsful candidates as an incitement to future induſtry and exertion.

The Earl of Eglintoun, has projected a plan for forming a harbour at the Caſtle Craigs of Androſſan, and carrying a canal from that place to the city of Glaſgow, and this project he is making every exertion to execute. The advantages reſulting from this plan, if carried into effect, not only to the trade of the Clyde, but likewiſe the commerce of Ireland, muſt be incalculable It is in the midſt of a rich improveable country, abounding in coal of the beſt quality as well as limeſtone, and well watered. For want of a harbour at this place, ſo ſafe and ſo eaſy of acceſs, more property has been loſt in a few years by ſhipwreck than would have been required to complete it. At a meeting lately held at Saltcoats, the ſum of 3000l. was ſubſcribed for the propoſed harbour and canal, and the ſubſcription for the ſame purpoſe at Glaſgow alone amounts to 20,000l.

Died.] At St. Andrew's, John Rotheram, M D. F.R.S. Ed. Profeſſor of Natural Philoſophy in that Univerſity. He had diſcharged the public duties of his office the preceding day, and ſpent the evening as uſual with his family, apparently in perfect health; but in the morning was found expiring in his bed, and no medical relief was effectual. He was a man of very extenſive learning; a pupil of Linnæus and Bergman at the univerſity of Upſal, where he graduated. The botanical ſyſtem of the former of theſe great men he ſucceſsfully defended in a pamphlet of conſiderable ingenuity. For ſeveral years before the death of Dr. Black, of Edinburgh, he was choſen, by that celebrated chemiſt, his aſſiſtant in his public lectures. In the important ſtation which he afterwards filled, he diſcharged his duty with diligence and credit, and will be much regretted by his colleagues and the Univerſity at large.

At Craigton, Fifeſhire, David Beatſon, eſq. of Balbairdie. Mr. Beatſon was a young man of very promiſing abilities, and the moſt amiable diſpoſition. He had early devoted himſelf to the profeſſion of a clergyman of the church of Scotland; and, with this view, had cultivated, with more than common ſucceſs, not only the ſtudies more intimately connected with his profeſſion, but various other branches of literature and ſcience. About two years ago, he was licenſed to preach the goſpel, by the Preſbytery of Edinburgh; and has ſince, in various churches, exhibited in his diſcourſes, an eloquence, perſpicuity, and ſolid judgment, which peculiarly fitted him for the pulpit. His uncommon delicacy of mind, and his fixed averſion from every thing buſtling and oſtentatious, prevented his talents from being ſo generally known as they deſerved; yet has he left among numerous acquaintances, and in a number of the moſt eminent literary and philoſophical ſocieties of Edinburgh, (in ſome of which he had attained the higheſt honours), ſtriking proofs of his extenſive knowledge, and of his diſtinguiſhed talents for public ſpeaking. As a companion, he was univerſally beloved. Few excelled him in that happy kind of pleaſantry, and lively deſcription of character, which delights all who hear it without wounding the feeling of any. The warmth and conſtancy of his attachments, and the manner in which he performed his filial duties, have left an indelible impreſſion in the breaſts of thoſe who were the particular objects of them.

IRELAND.

Died.] At St. Valeri, near Bray, aged 79, Mrs. Walker. Her mind was pure and pious; her benevolence active and unlimited; her maternal affection tender and unbounded; and in the performance of conjugal duties ſhe was exemplary. Deplored by her children, and lamented by her friends, ſhe paſſed, by a gentle expiration, to Him who ſo diſpoſed her heart and her mind, as to render her a bleſſing to his family.

At Gloves, near Athenry, of a ſhort illneſs, Mr. Dennis Coorobee, of Ballindangin, aged 117, a truly honeſt man. He retained his faculties to the laſt; and, until two days previous to his death, he never remembered to have had any complaint or ſickneſs whatever, tooth-ache only excepted. Three weeks be-

fore his death, he walked from his houſe to Galway, and back the ſame day, which is 26 miles. He could, to the laſt, read the ſmalleſt print without the aſſiſtance of glaſſes, which he never accuſtomed himſelf to, with as much eaſe as a boy of ſixteen. It has been acknowledged by the moſt intelligent men of this kingdom, that, for the preſent age, he was the moſt experienced farmer, and the brighteſt genius for the improvement of agriculture: it is upwards of ſeventy years ſince he propagated that moſt uſeful article to the human ſpecies, the potatoe. He was married ſeven times; and when married to his laſt wife, was ninety-three years old.—By all his wives he had 48 children, 236 grand-children, 944 great-grand-children, and 25 great-great-grand-children, the oldeſt of whom is four years old; and his own youngeſt ſon, by his laſt wife, is about 18 years old.

DEATHS ABROAD.

July the 10th, at Paris, in the 74th year of his age, Francois Ambroſe Didot, born in the month of January 1730, leaving two ſons, Pierre and Firmin Didot. This extraordinary man brought the art of printing to a ſtate of excellence unattained by any of his contemporaries; and among the number of improvements perfected by his exertions, is the conſtruction of mills for making fine paper, which he aſſiſted not only by his zeal and activity, but by pecuniary contribution. Didot invented a preſs by which the workman is enabled to print, equally and at once, the whole extent of a ſheet. He was alſo the inventor of many other machines and inſtruments now commonly uſed in printing offices, and all which have powerfully contributed to the modern advancement of the typographical art. The elegant editions publiſhed by order of Louis XIV. for the education of the Dauphin, were the production of the Didots' preſs, as well as the Theatrical Selections by Corneille, the works of Racine, Telemachus, Taſſo's Jeruſalem, two ſuperb Bibles, and a multiplicity of other ineſtimable works, each of which, on its publication, has emanated freſh beauties, and made nearer approaches to perfection. Didot ſedulouſly endeavoured to unite in his family every talent auxiliary to the printing art; one of his ſons became a celebrated type founder; and the voice of fame announces the ſuperior rank which they both deſervedly hold among the printers of the age. The fond father delighted to obſerve that he was excelled by his children; while they dutifully aſcribed their ſucceſs to the force of his inſtruction, and the benefit of his example. The life of Didot was the life of honour; his abilities are known and reſpected; and the following anecdote will prove the goodneſs of his heart: In one of his journeys to the paper mills of Annonay, he met an artiſt who had introduced in France an improvement in the application of cylinders, &c. and believing that his ingenuity merited reward, exerted all his intereſt with Government, but unfortunately, when he was on the point of ſucceeding, the artiſt died, leaving two girls in the helpleſs ſtate of infancy. Didot took the orphans in his arms, proclaimed himſelf their father, and kept his word. At the age of ſeventy-three, Didot read over five times, and carefully corrected, before it was ſent to the preſs, every ſheet of the ſtereotype edition of Montagne, printed by his ſons. At four o'clock in the morning he was purſuing this fatiguing occupation. The correctneſs of the text will therefore render this work particularly valuable among the productions of the modern preſs. About eighteen months previous to his death, he projected an alphabetical index of every ſubject treated upon in Montagne's Eſſays. He had collected all his materials, at which he laboured unceaſingly; and perhaps too ſtrict an application to this favourite ſtudy accelerated the death of this eminent artiſt and benevolent man.

At Leipzig, Michael Huber. He was born at Frontenhauſen, in Bavaria, went to Paris very young, there became acquainted with many diſtinguiſhed literary characters, and furniſhed a great number of articles on German literature for the *Journal Etranger*. In 1765 he was called to the univerſity of Leipzig, to teach the French language. He there acquired the love and eſteem of many of thoſe who, for forty years, have exerciſed a very great influence on the literature of their country. Gellert, Zollikofer, Weiſſe, and Garve, were his friends. His tranſlations were the means of eſtabliſhing the firſt literary communication that exiſted between France and Germany. He was the firſt tranſlator of Geſſner's work into the French language, into which he likewiſe rendered many of the productions of the German Muſe —To his talents M. Huber joined great frankneſs, ſincerity, and good-nature. Few men have been more happy, more amiable, and more beloved.

Suddenly, at Paris, M. Roſer, painter. He was born at Heidelberg, in the Palatinate, in 1737. Nature herſelf had made him a painter. He firſt choſe landſcapes for the exerciſe of his art, and had Loutherbourg for his maſter. At the age of twenty-ſeven years he went to Paris, where he quitted landſcape painting, to devote his abilities to the repairing of pictures, in which he occupied himſelf with ſucceſs till the end of his life. He has repaired pictures by Corregio, Titian, Raphael, and other great maſters; and among the reſt Raphael's Virgin of Foligno, which was in very bad condition when it arrived from Italy. He was equally modeſt and diſintereſted, and the only perſon who was ignorant of the value of his talents. He, for his amuſement, made copies of ſeveral *chef d'œuvres* of the Flemiſh ſchool, in which may be perceived the able imitator and not the ſervile copyiſt.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

THE arrival of a meſſenger with ſuppoſed overtures of peace from France—the meeting of Parliament without any immediate demand, on the part of the Miniſter, for a new loan—the riſing popularity of the Britiſh cauſe upon the Continent—and, perhaps, alſo, the ſudden influx of ſo much bullion into the country, by the firſt captures of the opening war with Spain,—have, in the courſe of January, not a little enlivened the buſineſs of the Stock Exchange.

The prices of Stock have riſen; and purchaſes have been made with extraordinary eagerneſs. The Three per Cents were, one day, as high as 63. They have ſince had ſome fluctuations; but on Thurſday, the 24th of January, the Reduced were ſtill at 60¾, the Conſols at 60¼. It is not likely that theſe prices ſhould ſenſibly fall, for theſe ſix weeks next to come. There exiſts a poſſibility that certain events may enſue, by which they might be rapidly and exceedingly raiſed. But we would not venture to affirm that the Three per Cents. may not, before the 12th of April, be as low as 55.

The proſperity of the town of Liverpool continues to increaſe beyond example. This is to be attributed to the increaſed working of the Northwich Salt-Works; to the multiplication of the canals, which give Liverpool a command of a wider range of the internal trade of the northern and middle counties of England, than was before within its reach; to the growing ſucceſs of the trade to Africa; to thoſe circumſtances which have, in theſe laſt twelve years, rendered Britain the grand European emporium of the produce of the Weſt Indies; to the riſing wealth and proſperity of America; to the growing wealth and induſtry of Ireland, and to the Union; to the increaſing wealth and population of the North, South, and Weſt coaſts of Scotland; to the increaſe in the trade between Liverpool and thoſe parts of the Continent of Europe which are contiguous to the North Sea and to the Baltic. Even the formation of the Crinan Canal was of great benefit to Liverpool. Much more will it derive advantage from the completion of that grand undertaking, the pride of Mr. Addington's (now Lord Sidmouth) miniſtry, the Caledonian Canal. Perhaps, after all, it is not ſo much indebted to any thing for its preſent wonderful proſperity, as to the characteriſtic commercial ſkill of its inhabitants, and to their unequalled intrepidity of commercial ſpeculation and enterpriſe. There is, however, juſt now, in America, upon the authority of Dr. Mitchell, of New York, a ſtrong outcry againſt the Liverpool ſalt, as of bad quality, which threatens ſomewhat to diminiſh the exportation of this article. French brandy ſtill continues to be imported, in very large quantities, into London. On the 19th, not leſs than 11,000 gallons were entered at the Cuſtom-houſe. It is ſtrange that we ſhould obſtinately perſiſt in the conſumption of this ſpecies of ardent ſpirits, when genuine old rum is ſo much more pleaſing to unvitiated taſte, and ſo much leſs noxious.

It is underſtood, that laſt year's produce of the tax upon wines, has fallen a million ſhort of the fair eſtimate; and that the duty upon port-wine for the preſent year, is of conſequence to be alleviated.

Very conſiderable quantities of Engliſh earthenware, and of felt hats, have been in the end of January, ſhipped from London for the iſland of Malta.

The exports from London, to Ireland, to Jamaica, and to the Eaſt Indies, have been very large in the courſe of January. They have been, too, in almoſt every inſtance, of articles wrought up to the higheſt perfection of manufacture—articles in many of which the value of the raw material was not above one-tenth part of that of the workmanſhip.

The importation of ſlaves into South Carolina, has been recently authoriſed by a new law of the ſtate.

While Government delays to aſſiſt the trade of the country with a new ſilver coinage, intereſted individuals take advantage every way of the neglect; and our home retail trade is the moſt miſerably embaraſſed by it. It is well known what neſts of coiners are almoſt every day detected; and how greatly the temptation tranſcends and defies all the reſtraining power of puniſhment. The ſilverſmiths have taken it upon them to cut out ſixpences, and put them in circulation. And very lately, the bankers have had a large importation of ſilver pieces from abroad, intrinſically not worth more than threepence or four-pence each, but which the importers have ſucceſsfully iſſued as ſixpences. Some banking-houſes in London have received within theſe few days, each, of ſuch ſixpences, to the amount of not leſs than ſix or ſeven thouſand pounds ſterling.

The prices of wheat and other grain begin again to riſe. Coals have become enormouſly dear. Cotton wools have not advanced in price toward the end of January. Our Engliſh iron-mines continue to be wrought to great advantage.

Annual Importation of Coals, brought Coaſtwiſe into the Port of London, from 1783 to 1804, both incluſive.

Years.	*London Chaldrons.*	*Years.*	*London Chaldrons.*
1783	709,654½	1794	788,744½
1784	719,120	1795	887,759
1785	734,826¼	1796	819 399½
1786	738,572¾	1797	864,497¾
1787	752,840½	1798	786,200½
1788	760,301½	1799	862,088½
1789	795,422¾	1800	1,005,352¾
1790	747,330	1801	859,738
1791	824,990½	1802	902,284
1792	841,380	1803	940,470½
1793	800,510¾	1804	947,001¼

Monthly Importation of Coals in the Year 1804.

	Chaldrons.
January	48,279¼
February	69,895¾
March	57,166¼
April	95,376
May	97,064¼
June	106,099¾
Carried forward	473,961¼

	Chaldrons.
Brought forward	473,961¼
July	83,644½
Auguſt	99,246¼
September	76,494¾
October	81,893¾
November	41,564¼
December	90,275¾
Total	947,001¼

Annual Importation of Coals, brought Coaſtwiſe into the Port of London, divided into Averages of Seven Years each, from 1783 to 1804; ſhewing the progreſſive Increaſe of the Quantity imported.

Average of Years.	*Total Quantity in Chaldrons.*	*Average per Year in Chaldrons.*	*Increaſe per Year.*	*Decreaſe per Year.*
1783 to 1789	5,210,738¼	744,391	—	—
1784 — 1790	5,248,413¾	749,773¼	5,382¼	—
1785 — 1791	5,354,234¼	764,897¾	15,124½	—
1786 — 1792	5,460,858¼	780,119¾	15,222	—
1787 — 1793	5,522,776¼	788,968	8,848¼	—
1788 — 1794	5,558,680¼	794.097	5,129	—
1789 — 1795	5,686,137½	812,305¼	18,208¼	—
1790 — 1796	5,710,054¼	815,722	3,416¾	—
1791 — 1797	5,827,222	832,460¼	16,738¼	—
1792 — 1798	5,788.432	826,918¼	—	5,541½
1793 — 1799	5,809,200½	829,885¾	2,967	—
1794 — 1800	6,014,042½	859,149	29,263¼	—
1795 — 1801	6,085,036	869,291	10,142	—
1796 — 1802	6,099,561	872,366	3,075	—
1797 — 1803	6,220,632	888,661½	16,294½	—
1798 — 1804	6,303,135½	900,448	11,786½	—
			161,597½	—
		Deduct Decreaſe	5,541½	
		Increaſe in Sixteen Years average	156,056	
		Divided, gives annual average Increaſe of	9,753½ Chaldrons.	

MONTHLY

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE weather, lately, has been very variable, yet much of the manure has been carried out; and what land was not broken up before the froſt, is now finiſhed.

The crops of Coleſeed, in the Fens, have ſuffered by the frequent changes of the weather we have lately had.

The crops of Turnips have not as yet ſuffered; and Feeding-ſheep do very well.

Corn Markets are on the riſe, eſpecially for Barley. Wheat averages throughout England and Wales 86s. 7d. Rye 53s. Barley 44s. 2d. Oats 26s. 10d. Beans 48s. Peaſe 51s. 1d.

Milking Cows and lean ſtock keep up their prices. At Smithfield Market, Beef ſells from 4s. to 5s. 4d. and Mutton, 4s. 8d. to 6s.

Good Cart Horſes are much in demand, and very dear.

Store Pigs are ſomewhat cheaper.

At St. James's Market, Hay ſells at 2l. 19s. to 4l. 14s. Straw, 1l. 16s. to 2l. 3s.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Obſervations on the State of the Weather, from the 24th of December, 1804, to the 24th of January, 1805, inclusive, two Miles N. W. of St. Paul's.

Barometer.			*Thermometer.*		
Higheſt	30.40.	Jan. 8. Wind N.E.	Higheſt	48°.	Jan. 7. Wind S.
Loweſt	28.90.	Jan. 22. Wind S.W.	Loweſt	24°.	Dec. 29. Wind N.E.
Greateſt variation in 24 hours.	6-tenths of an inch.	Between the mornings of the 13th & 14th inſt. the mercury roſe from 28.96 to 29.56.	Greateſt variation in 24 hours.	13°	Early in the morning of the 12th inſt. the mercury was no higher than 25°; and on the following day, at the ſame hour, it ſtood as high as 38°.

The quantity of rain fallen ſince the laſt Report is equal to 2.162 inches in depth.

The proportion of bright weather has been leſs during the month that is now cloſed, than we remember to have noticed in almoſt any month. Several days have been attended with thick and heavy fogs; and though the ſnow at no one time has been very deep, the falls have been more conſiderable than uſual.

The changes in the barometer have alſo been frequent and conſiderable; ſeveral times the riſe and fall of full half an inch have been obſerved in the ſpace of ſix hours or leſs. The mean height of the barometer for the month is 29 63; and that of the thermometer 34°.33.

*** *Perſons who reſide Abroad, and who wiſh to be ſupplied with this Work every Month, as publiſhed, may have it ſent to them,* FREE OF POSTAGE, *to New York, Halifax, Quebec, and every Part of the Weſt Indies, at Two Guineas per Annum, by Mr.* THORNHILL, *of the General Poſt-Office, at No. 21, Sherborne-lane; to Hamburgh, Liſbon, Gibraltar, or any Part of the Mediterranean, at Two Guineas per Annum, by Mr.* BISHOP, *of the General Poſt Office, at No. 22, Sherborne lane; to the Cape of Good Hope, or any Part of the Eaſt Indies, at Thirty Shillings per Annum, by Mr.* GUY, *at the Eaſt India Houſe; and to any Part of Ireland, at one Guinea and a Half per Annum, by Mr.* SMITH, *of the General Poſt Office, at No. 3, Sherborne-lane. It may alſo be had of all Perſons who deal in Books, at thoſe Places, and alſo in every Part of the World.*